MARCH.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,577—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889.

MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies' Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class French Chef.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
ML ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil ..	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4306	800	T. J. Alderton ...	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil ...	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	3th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	28th Mar
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule....	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....On the 8th April, 1889.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemesich.....	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Morea.....	4,600	650	25th May.
ORION	B. Vidos.....	3,500	550	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	Vidos	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 31st March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 29th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 30th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Madura	1,956.	..On or about 6th April 1889.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISINFECTING VAPOUR CONES.

For the production of VAPOURS of high diffusive powers, and greatest activities

FOR DISINFECTING,

Always ready for immediate use.

THESE CONES must not be confounded with the old-fashioned Pastille. They consist of a HOLLOW CONE of Carbon, mixed with an oxidising agent to favour combustion. Inside is a small Glass Flask containing the material.

The following are in Stock.

MEDICAL CONES,

For the External Application of Vapour for Baths.

Hydrarg. Sub-Chlor. (Calomel)	..As. 8 each.
Hydrarg. Iod. Virid et Hydrarg. Bisulph.	,, 8 each.

For General Air Distribution or for Direct Inhalation.

Stramonium	..As. 10 each,
Ammon. Chlorid	,, 10 each.

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(Not perfumed.)

For Hospitals, Infirmary Wards, and large air spaces.	
Iodine.....	...As. 12 each.
Carbolic Acid.....	,, 12 each.

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New styles arriving. Old style reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8 Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMOVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Series "J" and Series "L" will be ready for issue on the 15th April. Orders should be sent at once so as to secure early delivery. Series "E" supplied by return of post at reduced rate.

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	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys' ..... each Re. 1-10 to	3 0
Do. Single Cane ..... each	7 0
Do. Double Cane ..... ,,	8 8
Do. Treble Cane ..... ,,	10 8
Do. All Cane ..... ,,	13 0
Frowd's Driver ..... ,,	15 8
Patent Exceller ..... ,,	14 8
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... Per set	2 8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ,,	3 12
Do. With Brass Ferrules..... ,,	6 0
Do. do. and Iron Points... ,,	7 0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ..... each	13 8
Boy's Set, complete in box.....	10 8

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BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8 to.....	2 0
Do. Duke's Double Seam ..... each	4 0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... ,,	5 8
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam ,,	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam. ,,	4 8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ..... ,,	5 4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. Per pair	7 4
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BATS, Best English make, Men's.....each	7 0
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Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ..... ,,	12 8
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Do. The Victor Fortnam's ..... ,,	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash ..... ,,	13 8
Do. Ayre's Champion ..... ,,	13 4

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BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match. per doz.	8 8
Do. do. do. Champion, ,,	9 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ..... ,,	12 8
Do. Ayre's do. ..... ,,	12 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case .....per set	47 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club..... each	12 0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ,,	8 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles .....per pair	11 0

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	Rs. a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed	
No. 4—26 in. circumference .....each	7 0
No. 5—28 in. do. ..... ,,	8 0
No. 6—30 in. do. ..... ,,	9 0
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RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.	

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	Rs. a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28.....per doz.	10 8
GLEEK'S ..... each	5 8
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SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassy ,,	4 8

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SUPER GAUZE MERINO, Half Sleeves, Medium Weight and cut low in the Neck. Very generally worn	6 for	23 0
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SUPER SUMMER MERINO, half Sleeves and heavier in make than any of the above	,,	39 0
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STOUT SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, with Long Sleeves, very warm and soft and suitable for Gentlemen returning to Europe in the Cold Season		

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N.B.—For Banians—Size of Chest required. For Pants or Drawers—Size of Waist required.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES

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MADEIRAS,	8 qualities,	from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS	6 ,,	,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
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	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27	per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

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The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face.....	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
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The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month.....	140
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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.

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(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
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TO-NIGHT!

LAST NIGHT!

OF THE

SLEEPING BEAUTY:

OR,

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AND THE

GOOD FAIRY SILVERSTAR.

NOTICE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH,

FIRST APPEARANCE

OF

MISS GRACIE PLAISTED

AND

MR. CHAS. HARDING.

BELLINI'S PASTORAL OPERA.

LA SOMNAMBULA

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OLIVETTE.

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Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.

Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the Season or for any night during the Season.

Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

N.B.—In consequence of the heavy expense incurred in engaging these celebrated artistes, *the Free list is positively suspended, Press excepted.*

A CARD.

MR. HUDSON (SURPRISE PARTY), in taking leave of the Bombay Public for some time to come, consequent on his departure for Australia begs to tender most sincerely them his thanks for their kind appreciation and the munificient patronage they have invariably bestowed on his efforts to provide amusement for them; and he trusts on his return from fresh fields and pastimes new he will provide an entertainment as acceptable to his patrons as those they have hitherto so liberally supported.

"AU REVOIR."

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 1 p.m., of the 8th proximo, for the Supply during the official year 1889-90 of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of STATIONERY and STORES, of which samples can be seen on application at the Superintendent's Office, Town Hall, where also forms of Tender can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.

2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Stores," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (50) fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rs. (50) five hundred will also be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the Contract.

3. The Undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust and Municipal Bonds as security deposits.

4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
For Acting Superintendent of Stationery.

Office of the Superintendent of Stationery, Town Hall, 27th March, 1889.

CHUBB'S LOCKS.

ALWAYS on hand a large Number of WRITING, CASH, PAPER, DEED, and KEY BOXES. LOCKS and PADLOCKS of sizes and descriptions. Also NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES, most secure against FIRE AND THIEVES, sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 31, and 33 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Established 1847.

CHUBB'S SAFES.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST of NEW BOOKS received on the 26th March, 1889, FOR SALE and CIRCULATION.

FICTION.	Rs. a.
Adventures of Harry Richmond; by Geo. Meredith	2 10
Body and Soul; by F. N. Paton	0 12
Beauchamp's Career; by Geo. Meredith	2 10
Cost of a Lie; by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron	1 14
Caught at Last; by D. Donovan	1 14
Dolly; by J. Macarthy	1 2
Dunraven Ranch; by Captain Chas. King	0 12
Evan Harrington; by Geo. Meredith	2 10
Fatal House; by Alice Corkran	1 2
For England's Sake; by Robert Cromie	0 12
Gwen Wynn; by Mayne Reid	4 8
Ivoune: A Tale of Boulogne-Sur-Mer; by P. Belford	0 12
Lass that loved a Soldier; by G. M. Fenn, 3 vols.	23 10
Long Odds; by Hawley Smart, 3 vols.	23 10
Micah Clarke; by A. C. Doyle	4 8
Mystery of Killard; by R. Dowling	2 10
Mystery of Belgrave Square; by C. Yorke (bound)	1 12
Mystery of Belgrave Square; by C. Yorke	0 12
My Religion; by Count L. N. Tolstoi	1 14
Quick or the Dead; by A. Rives	1 14
Queen among Queen; by C. Macdonald	4 8
Romances of the Law; by R. E. Francillon	4 8
Shaving of Shagpat and Farina; by Geo. Meredith	2 10
Sandra Belloni; by Geo. Meredith	2 10
Scheherazade; a London Night's Entertainment; by Florence Warden	1 14
Three Brides; by Charlotte M. Yonge	2 10
Through Love to Life; by G. Vase. 3 vols.	23 10
That Girl from Texas; by J. H. Walworth	0 12
Ugly Story of Miss Wetherby; by R. Pryce	0 12
Wonderful Truth; by Professor G. F. Whiting	0 6
Witness from the Dead; by F. Layard	0 12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Adam Lindsay Gordon; by J. H. Ross	4 8
Characteristics of Genius; by Dr. Chas. Gibson, M. D.	1 14
Hereward the Wake; by Chas. Kingsley	2 10
Mechanics and Experimental Science; by E. Aveling	3 12
Naturalist in Siluria; by Mayne Reid	4 8
BIOGRAPHY.	
Life of Bishop G. A. Selwyn; by G. H. Curteis.	5 10
TRAVEL.	
Glimpses in Feverland; by A. P. Crouch	4 8
HISTORY.	
Earlier History of English Bookselling; by Wm. Roberts	5 10
History of Nations, "Media"; by Z. A. Ragozin	3 12

YEARLY SUBCRIPTIONS FOR BOOKS.

	Bombay.	Up-country.
For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week.	Rs. 12	24 Post-
For New and Old Books	do. ... „ 9	18 age.
For Old Books	do. ... „ 6	12 Free.

The Selection should be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,

QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—The Property of MAJOR BISSET, R.E.

1. An English-built Varnish Color DOG-CART, by Philipson and Atkinson, in excellent order. Price Rs. 480.

2. PONY.—A Handsome and Powerful Dark Brown AUSTRALIAN MARE, 4 years old, 15-2 high, broken to Single and Double Harness, and regularly used for 2 Months, not tried in Saddle. Bought in Calcutta December 1888, and sold as owner has lost the Match for her. Price Rs. 900.

Apply to Mr. HORMASJEE, at CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum Road, where the Dog-cart and Mare can be seen daily from 7 to 10 a.m."

NOTICE No. 16A.

IN Continuation of this Office Notice No. 16 of 27-2-89 it is notified that Two Rates are invited for RUM required for Quetta, *viz.*,

(1). For delivery at Lahore.
With Government Casks.
Without Government Casks.
(2). For delivery at Quetta.
With Government Casks.
Without Government Casks.

2. The date of receiving application for tender form is therefore extended from 30th March, 1889, to 18th April, 1889, and that for receiving and opening tenders from 11th April to 29th April, 1889.

F. WYLLIE, Major,
Assistant Commissary General.

Comt. Store Office, Fort Lahore, 27th March 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned in their Office at Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, up to 6th April 1889, for the sale of the following Presses and Machinery, &c., belonging to the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Ld., situate on the Victoria Bunder, Colaba:—

4 Hodgart's Presses of 10" Cylinder as they stand at present, but without foundations.
4 Openers as they now lie.
Shafting and Gearing in the Press house as now left there, with 4 pulleys.
Sundry broken machinery.

Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit at the rate of Rs. 500 per press and Rs. 100 for any of the other lots, which will be forfeited should the tenderer refuse to receive the lot tendered for. Payment to be made not later than 3 days after notice has been given of the acceptance of the tender.

The Purchaser will have to remove the Presses and other machinery within 15 days of the time of his tender being accepted.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
On Account of the Concerned.

Bombay, 28th March, 1889.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy.....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st April till the end of May next, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners, such dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1836.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th March, 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1889, at 3 p.m.

1.—To Receive Director's and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1888.
2.—To Elect a Director and Auditors.
3.—To Declare a Dividend.
4.—To Transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 258 OF 1887.

PRANJIWANDAS SAMULDAS and another..Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVIND RAMJI.....Defendant.

THE Undersigned as Attorneys for the Receiver appointed herein invite offers for the purchase of two vacant pieces of land situate on either side of and in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The piece of land situate on the east of the station, admeasures 28,418 square yards or thereabouts and is well adapted for a large Mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank or at any rate facilitate the digging thereof.

The other piece which is situate on the other side of the said station admeasures 12,793 square yards or thereabouts, and on account of its situation is admirably suited for a chawl or range of buildings.

Offers in writing and under seal should be sent to the Undersigned on or before Monday, the 8th day of April next, after which day no offers will be entertained. Each offer must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 500.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadow Street.—Dated this 7th day of March 1889.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR AND JAMSETJI,
Attorneys.

"HOMEWARD BOUND"
NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS, „ „ 35; „ „ 4-0
ROYALS, „ „ 40; „ „ 4-8

SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR "HOME" CONSUMPTION.

Possessing the peculiarly distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will ecommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"

MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per box of 50.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By direct Importation.

A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Samples tins of 1 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

IMMENSE CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY TO TEA CONSUMERS.—THE CALCUTTA INDIAN TEA SUPPLY COMPANY'S CHOICE TEAS in Small-Sized Original Packets of 1, 2 and 4 oz.; and in ½ and 1 lb. Tins, retailed at the rate of 12 Annas per lb. SOLE AGENTS, MORTON MAJU & Co., CHURCH GATE STREET, Bombay.

A LADY wishes Two Rooms and Board with a European family. Address "BOARDER," care of this office.

BOILERS EX-WRECK OF "SIKH."—FOR SALE, Two Egg-ended Boilers, each 26' × 4'; offers invited.—DELMEE, REID & Co., Galle.

ARBONIN MARETT & CO.'S COGNAC * * * Rs. 22-14 each per dozen. To be had from EDULJEE PALLONJEE BATLIWALLA, 25, Parsee Bazaar, Fort.

FOR SALE.—The recoverable Outstandings of a Firm retiring from business, amounting to about Rs. 9,000. Reasonable offers will be entertained. Apply to LIDBETTER & YOUNG, 19, Medow Street.

TOYS, DOLLS in Great Varieties.—Mechanical Toys, Musical Toys, Inkstands, Decanters, Speaking Animals, Tin Toys, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., —MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

TENNIS! TENNIS!! Ayres' Champion Balls 1889, Rs. 9-8 per dozen, other makers' from Rs. 6 per dozen. Ayres' Champion Bats Rs. 12-8, Sialkote Bats from Rs. 3.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

SALE OF MARES FOR BREEDING.—Several well-bred AUSTRALIAN MARES, FOR SALE cheap, well suited for breeding. Particulars can be obtained from the BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited.

JUST RECEIVED, per s.s. Clyde, our new Novelties and Fancy Goods, suitable presents for all Classes, at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED AT ONCE, for one voyage to Europe and back, AN EXPERIENCED STEWARDESS. Apply, by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials stating salary expected, to "R. U. B." care of this paper.

COCOANUT OIL HANGING LAMPS, Table Lamps, Reading Lamps Wall Lamps, Bedroom Lamps, Lanterns, &c., &c., with the latest Improved Burners. The Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED for up-country, to take charge of two children, aged 6 and 3, should be a good needle-woman, comfortable home and salary to a suitable person. Apply to Mrs. SANDELL, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN, aged 24, Scotch, well Educated, holding University Certificate of St. Andrews, Scotland, 6 years residence in Country, capital testimonials, offers his services to anyone in any capacity, Estate, Merchants, Companion to Europe in exchange for free passage, &c. Reply, care of "EDITOR," this paper.

SERVANTS of all description, Servants of all denomination, Servants reliable and efficient, Servants true *par excellence*—JNO. ATKINSON and SONS, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—Entrance to the Grand Stand and Paddock on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, the 27th and 30th March, Rs. 6 each day. Ladies accompanying Subscribers free. Tickets can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, TO BE LET, for Six Months, from 1st May next. For terms, &c., apply to "F. BOZZONI, Middle Colaba.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home. Charges moderate.

GRUYERE and CHEDDAR CHEESE, on Cut, just arrived.—J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best mate ials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection always in stock. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886,—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY.
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality ..... per packet	1 4
„ „ „ B „ „	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes ..... „	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes „	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico ..... „	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes .....per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelope	0 12
Autumn Leaves	0 12
Ivy Correspondence	1 8
Swallow	1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0 12
Assorted	0 12
Primrose, Boquet .....per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence ..... „	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ..... „	0 12
4 o'Clock Correspondence ..... „	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet .....each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet ..... „	5 0
Fascination Cabinet ..... „	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet ..... each	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet	4 0
C-24 Cabinet ..... each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence „	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note .....per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Si Society, assorted	0 12

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, near Apollo Hotel next to Jubilee House the handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as dining, drawing, dressing and washhand tables, chairs, conversation and sofa couches, sideboard, cots, clothespress, chest of drawers, whatnot, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, opposite Byramjee Hall, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electroplated-ware by Elkington, rich crockery and glass-ware, a handsome canoe-shaped open carriage, by Stephens, a strong grey Arab horse, table sowing machine China flower vases, pictures, carpets, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of E. G. CABRAL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF WOOL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th March, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nursingpoora by order and in the wharf-house of Valljee Poonja and Co. and on account and at the risk of Shaik Madharoola Shaik Baboola.

107 packages of wool.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st April, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
3 „ printed handkerchieves.
5 „ white mulls.
5 „ „ jacconets.
4 „ Tred cambrics.
1 mahogany semi grand pianoforte.

A quantity of stationery consisting of foolscap papers, account books, letter books, copying books, copying papers, oil papers, envelopes, quil pen, dye press, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur, Abdool-Hoosein—

R—M.24-26—3 casks paint.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong new victoria.
1 „ mail-phaeton.
1 strong English-built buggy.
1 „ light dog-cart.
1 iron grey gaff Arab horse, 14-3, rising 4, broken to harness and saddle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On MONDAY, the 1st April, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, 2nd Floor, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery, glassware, handsome table ornaments, Hink's patent hanging and table lamps, Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, &c., the property of the late J. G. THOMSON, Esq.

The property is on view

On TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nos. 1 and 2, Albion Place, Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of J. O. WREDDEN, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF PEARLS.

On TUESDAY next, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulter Mehdi bin Mahomed Khaleli—

1 packet round pearls, containing—
1 bundle of 999 pearls, weighing 396 carets.
1 „ of 2,897 „ 433 „
1 „ of 242 „ 108 „
1 „ of 127 button pearls, weighing 71 carets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Ludha, Ebram & Co., Bellasis Road.

A number of good Arab horses, suitable for single and double harness and saddle, the property of Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

SALE OF leasehold land with warehouses built thereon, situate on the Elphinstone land estate.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee Bai Shiv, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Tookaram Baljee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of December, 1887.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards and seven-ninths square yards, and bounded on the north by Baroda Street, on the south by Carnac Bunder Siding Road, North, on the east by the land in the occupation of Bhimjee Jeeva, and on the west by the Carnac Bunder Siding Road, North, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 together with the warehouses and buildings standing thereon, and assessed under Nos. 91 and 94 A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 6th April at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Arthur Seat," Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome harmonium, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent hanging and table lamps, pictures, carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of E. MILLER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 29, 1889.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 do. at 4 per cent. „ annum.
„ 3 do. at 3 per cent. „ annum.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th day of March, the sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the valuable and handsome french-polished furniture, glass, and crockery-ware, rare pictures, lamps, &c., in the Tent No. 7, near Tramway Stable, Colaba Causeway, the property belonging to Mr. H. HUGGETT.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, March 29, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TANK STREET, OR SOORTI MOHOLLA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Shaik Ahmed bin Mahomed Ibrahim Mayba, and on account and risk of Hamaa Ganesh Gowli, Khima Ganesh Gowli and the late Gangaram Ganesh Gowli, deceased, the following valuable property:—

All that piece or Parcel of pension or tax ground, with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying, and being in and fronting on the east side of Soorti Moholla, otherwise known as Tank Street, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner's Ward Nos. 408 and 409, Street Nos. 135, 137, 139, and, by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1536 and 2102, new No. 8697, old Survey Nos. 2389, 2388, and new Survey No 438, containing by admeasurement, 561 square yards, or thereabouts in the Bombay Registration District, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the house of Parsee Dorabjee Bomanjee, on the west by the said Tank Street, or Soorti Moholla, on the north by the bungalow of Gowrdhundas Bagvan and Dorabjee Bomanjee, and on the south by the property of the late Cumnoo Sulleman, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, 1st floor, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plate dware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine in good order, &c., &c., the property of JAMES GRAY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL TEXT BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms valuable and useful text books of Science by the eminent authors Tyndall, Unwin, Guthrie, Smyth, Roscoe, and others, histories by Hume, Smollett, Green and others, works on engineering, agriculture and travel, including Liebig's Works, Italian irrigation by Captain Baird Smith, &c., &c., the property of S. TOMLINSON, Esq., C.E.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, English-built, glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay Arab, 14-3, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong, second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 handsome, strong, bay Arab horse, 4 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome, strong Victoria, with handsome strong bay Australian horse and harness.
1 bay child's pony, quiet and very handsome.
1 iron grey pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome, strong iron grey Arab horse, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong, English-built Victoria, in very good order.
1 Kattiawar cow with calf, giving 10 seers of milk, when in full milk.
1 strong, grey Arab horse, 14-1, goes in saddle, a good stepper, free from vice.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE BRICK.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Mugaalall Heeralall—

ex. s.s. Lord Londonderry.
10,000 fire bricks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO BE SOLD on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, Limoges China, dinner service for 12 persons, Minton tea and coffee sets, Dresden and Worcester China table ornaments, crown Derby dessert service in travelling case, complete glassware for 12 persons, Minton chamber sets, Japanese, China and English ornaments, new cooking stove with utensils, household requisites of every kind, including English cooking utensils, ice pail, &c., mostly new, lawn mower, choice garden plants, including 21 roses and 6 dozen violets just imported from England, the property of Colonel HIBBERT, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 28, 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 2nd B. Gloucester Regt., Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th :—Hindoo (s), from Cutch Mandvie. Yesterday :—Schiethallion (s), from Point de Galle ; and Busheer (s), from Marmagao.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Purnea (s), for Calcutta ; and Knutsford (s), for Kurrachee.

POLO.—There will be no polo this afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur and Jask, left Karachi at 3-20 p.m. yesterday, the 28th March.

CRICKET MATCH.—A scratch match of the Left Hand *vs.* the Right Hand of the City of Bombay Cricket Club will be played on the Esplanade on Sunday, the 31st instant, when the teams will be captained by Messrs. M. D. Kanga and B. D. Kanga, respectively. Play to commence at 9 a.m. sharp.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—There will be a gathering this evening held at five o'clock at the Framji Cowasji Institute to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Dhobitalao Victoria A.-V. School. The Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine will preside and Mrs. Scott will distribute the prizes.

THEFT AT MISHANPADU.—Sultan Goolam Hoosein, residing at Mishanpadu Road, reported to the Police on Wednesday that during his absence from home on that day at a wedding his room was entered and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,621, were stolen therefrom.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—On Wednesday evening last a carriage collision occurred at about half past 7 o'clock on the Queen's Road. The horse driven in the dog-cart was killed on the spot by one of the shafts of the other carriage penetrating the shoulder. Both carriages were driven by European gentlemen, who declined to give their names.

DETAINING A MARRIED WOMAN.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court the case Suckia Yessoo vs. Dadoo Rama was called on for further hearing before Mr. P. Ryan. The defendant was charged with unlawfully detaining a married woman named Suckoo, the wife of the complainant, a shoemaker. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.—List of the names of the ladies and gentlemen residing at the Taylor's Family Hotel, No. 25, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay :—Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Hall, the Misses Hall, the Misses Johnston, Captain C. Brook, Captain W. Fox, Mr. W. Tait, the Misses Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Rosie Stanley, Master Stanley, Miss F. Peters, Mr. Geo. Trimwell, Mr. Moore, Mr. F. S. Love, Mr. D. A. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Byrne and daughters, and Mr. T. F. S. Walkley.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd B. Gloucester Regiment at the Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock :—

Overture	Romantique ..... Keler Bela.
Waltz	Yeomen of the Guard. Bucalossi.
Selection	Balfe's Operas ..... Godfrey.
Waltz	Distant Shore ..... D'Albert.
Selection	Patience ..... Sullivan.
Galop	Rotten Row ..... Keler Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Rowjee Gunnoo, a labourer, was charged by Inspector Briscoe before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with being in possession of stolen property consisting of photographs, wooden boards, and cotton twist, of the collective value of Rs. 10, the property of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. It appears that on Wednesday last the accused was seen returning home with two photographs of the Parell mills in his possession. On enquiries being made, it was discovered that they had been stolen from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company's godown, where the accused had been employed for upwards of six years. On Rowjee's house being searched a large quantity of other property was recovered, consisting of wooden boards and cotton twist, &c., which also belonged to his employers. The accused made no defence. The Magistrate, taking into consideration that the firm did not press for any heavy punishment and seeing that the property stolen was mostly old castaway goods, fined the accused Rs. 10.

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Crishna Ramjee, a cart-driver residing at the Null Bazaar, was charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan under section 170 of the Indian Penal Code with having on the 26th instant falsely personated a public servant by pretending that he was a Municipal officer. It appears that on the afternoon of the date in question, the accused went up to a cart-driver named Ranoo Awdjee and asked him to stop his cart while he was passing along the Dockyard Road, Mazagon, and demanded to see his badge and buckle. Ranoo asked what right he had to see his badge and buckle, whereupon accused said he was a Municipal servant. Ranoo then told accused if he went with him to his house, he would show him the badge and buckle. Accused accompanied Ranoo to his house and after seeing his badge and buckle, demanded money, thereupon Ranoo handed him 8 annas in the presence of a cart-driver named Gunnoo Bhawoo and Chima Sowharam, a dealer in hay, which accused received and went away. Ranoo immediately afterwards reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RESULT OF PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

OUT of forty-eight candidates who presented themselves at the recent examination for High Court Pleaders and Subordinate Judges, the following six have been declared to have passed :—Trikamlal Damodhur Trivedi, Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar, Vithaldas Muncharam Pakvasa, Keshavlal Manishunkar Dholkia, Dunjeeshah Cooverjee Patel, and Wasudeo Gopal Kadukur.

The undermentioned eleven out of 285 candidates who appeared for the examination of District Court Pleaders have been declared to have passed :—Harputram Narayen Karandikur, Sittaram Narayen Karandikur, Tuljashunker Harishunker Hathe, Anunt Vishwambhur Sakhardanday, Dattatrya Nagesh Khansalkur, Nathubhai Chhaganlal Gunderia, Ambala Damodhur Joshi, Garunath Balajee Morab, Keshav Vasudeo Karandikar, Krishnajee Luxmon Desai, and Ganesh Krishna Bundakar.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8-30 P.M.—Special Mission Service and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Subject : The results of accepting or neglecting the lesson.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 P.M.—Litany and Address by the Rev. Father Briscoe.

RINKING TOURNAMENT AT SIMLA.

THE final ties in the rinking tournament were played off on Monday in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Volunteer band under Herr Von Goldstein attended, and played several selections in a very creditable manner. The ladies who competed in the tournament had to select partners ; and those who succeeded in carrying off the largest number of rings were declared the winners. The game was an excitiug one, and watched with interest by the spectators. On the first evening Miss Cullin, who had a good partner in the Hon'ble Mr. St. Clair, was very successful in twice securing all six rings, but was tied on the second evening by Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Roberts. Mrs. Beaty each time succeeded in taking the ring, and, had she been supported by her partner, the results might have been different. In the final ties Mrs. Anderson carried off all six rings in the last turn, but her good efforts were unsupported by Mr. Roberts, as will be seen from the subjoined scores :—

Miss Cullin	14	26
Mr. St. Clair	12	
Mrs. Anderson	15	25
Mr. Roberts	10	

—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DEATH OF COLONEL REEVES.

THE death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Nicholas Reeves, until recently Political Officer at Kolhapur, as having occurred in England, where prolonged suffering from gout had driven him. Colonel Reeves, who was an Anglo-Indian of the old type, was of a dry, jovial nature, whose popularity was great both among Europeans and natives His father before him had been Political Agent at Kolhapur, and by a singular coincidence the father of Colonel Reeves, Assistant and Second-in-Command of the Kolhapur Infantry, was Assistant and Second-in-Command in Colonel Reeves' father's time. The deceased officer's services are recorded as follows :—

Born, 4th April, 1840 ; joined the service, 4th January, 1857 ; arrived in the country, 6th February, 1857 ; leave on private affairs (in extension of 60 days' privilege leave) from 6th to 12th March, 1857 ; Lieutenant, 24th May, 1859 ; Interpreter to 6th N. I, Interpreter to 17th Lancers ; appointed to Beatson's Horse ; Adjutant, Southern Mahratta Horse, Kaladgi, 7th January, 1860 ; Assistant Political Agent, Cutch, 30th January, 1861 ; admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, 19 February, 1861 ; deputed on special duty, Mahi Kantha, 31st October, 1862 ; Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, 28th January, 1863 ; furlough to Europe on private affairs, without pay, from 29th February to 26th September, 1864 ; re-appointed Assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, 3rd November, 1864 ; leave on private affairs in India from the 5th to 18th July, 1865 ; acting Railway Magistrate, Poona, with powers of a magistrate in the districts of Poona, Tanna, and Ahmednugger, with powers to commit cases to Sessions, from 19th September, 1865, to 6th June, 1866 ; on duty in the Civil Department at Poona, 7th June, 1836 ; Assistant Resident, Baroda, 8th August, 1866 ; on special duty on the part of the Gaekwar for the settlement of boundary disputes on the Khandeish and Gaekwar's frontiers, 12th March, 1867 ; Assistant Resident, Baroda, in charge Amreli, and acting Superintendent of H. H. the Gaekwar's Contingent and acting Remount Agent, Baroda, 26th June, 1867 ; furlough to Europe from 29th January, 1868, to 24th January, 1870 ; Captain, 4th January, 1869 ; resumed charge as Assistant Resident, Baroda, 7th February, 1870 ; acting Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, from 23rd May, 1871, to 17th December, 1872 ; acting Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, from 23rd December, 1872, to 5th December, 1873 ; acting Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Country, 6th January, 1874 ; appointed acting Political Superintend, Savantvadi, 31st March, 1874 (but did not join) ; furlough to Europe on medical certificate from 11th May, 1874, to 7th November, 1876 ; on special duty to Delhi from 25th November, 1876, to 19th January, 1877 ; acting Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Gondal State, 1st February, 1877 ; acting Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 23rd July 1877 ; acting Political Agent, Cutch, 23rd October, 1877 ; reverted to his substantive appointment at Baroda, 22nd January, 1878 ; acting Political Agent, Rewa Khantha, 10th February, 1878 ; was appointed acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 13th February 1878, but did not join the appointment ; acting Political Agent, Cutch, 7th June, 1878 ; confirmed as Political Agent, Cutch, 7th April, 1879 ; Political Agent, Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Country, and Commandant, Kolhapore Infantry Corps, 1st September, 1871 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th January, 1883 ; on subsidiary leave from 17th to 21st May 1885 ; on furlough to Europe for one year from 22nd May, 1885. War services :—Served with the 17th Lancers in the suppression of the Mutiny in 1857-58 and the pursuit of Tantia Topee in the Central India (medal) ; present at the action of Zerapore, mentioned in the despatches of Colonel Benson, C. B., commanding the 2nd Cavalry Brigade under Sir John Michel, K. C. B. ; present at the siege and capture of Dwarka in Okhamandal, mentioned in Colonel Scobie's despatches, and was in command of the detachment, Marine Battalion, which formed part of the night attack.

DINNER TO THE HON'BLE MR. R. M. SAYANI AT THE ISLAM CLUB.

THE Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani was entertained at dinner by the members of the Islam Club on Saturday, at their club rooms, Sirdar's Mansions, in honour of his nomination to the Legislative Council. About fifty members sat down, and Mr. Budroodin Tyabji, the president of the club, occupied the chair. Amongst those present were the Persian Consul, Aga Abdul Husen Zynulabedin, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Futtehally Shaik Ahmed, Nuzmoodin Tyabji, Haji Jan Mahomed Yusuf, Hassambhoy Visram, Fazulbhoy Visram (honorary secretary), Ameeroodin Tyabji (honorary secretary), Abdullabhoy Lalji, Muljibhoy Jewraj, Ebrahimbhoy Husain, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Nuzzer Mahomed Futtehali, Cumroodin Ameeroodin, Ebrahim Ahmedi, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Haji Adam Abdul Latiff Balladina, Shaik Abdul Aziz, and others. After the dinner was over, the president proposed the toast of her Majesty the Queen-Empress in Hindustanee, and dwelt at length in suitable terms on the blessings enjoyed by her Majesty's subjects under her benign reign. He spoke on the general progress made during the last fifty years, and said that the name of her Majesty had become a household word throughout her vast dominions. So far as loyalty was concerned the Mussalmans stood second to none amongst the numerous classes who had the good fortune of being her Majesty's subjects, and he prayed that her Majesty may be spared long to rule over them.

The toast was received enthusiastically.

The president next proposed the toast of H. E. the Governor, and, in doing so, said that Lord Reay had given many proofs of his desire to deal justly and fairly with the different sections of the community. He studied their wants and tried to remedy them. He had earned the confidence of all the classes, and his administration was praised by all. A more just, fair-minded, and conscientious Governor had never ruled this Presidency. The Mahomedan community had special reasons to be thankful to his Excellency for the great interest he took in their moral, social and intellectual advancement.

The toast was heartily responded to.

The president next proposed the toast of the guest of the evening. He said all present were well acquainted with the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, and they had no doubt watched his career with interest. He had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Sayani for upwards of twenty years, and could testify to his worth and abilities. Mr. Sayani held a foremost rank in his profession, and was a member of one of the eminent firm of solicitors. It was not only as a lawyer that Mr. Sayani was known to the public, but he had always taken a prominent part in the affairs of the city and in all public movements. He had been a member of the Corporation and of the Town Council for many years past, and had, in that capacity, done good service to the city. His services were recognised by the Corporation, and they had conferred upon him the highest honour in their power by appointing him president. Government had also recognised his many services by appointing him Sheriff of Bombay, and by now raising him to a seat in the Legislative Council. His appointment had given general satisfaction, and the Mahomedan community in particular was gratified at the appointment.

The toast was received amidst applause.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, in responding to the toast, said he felt very thankful for the honour that was done to him, and he thanked the president for the kind words he had spoken, and his brother members for the kind way in which they had received the toast. What little he had been able to do by way of serving his country and countrymen was, he considered, his duty. He said unity was much needed amongst the different sections of the Mahomedan community, as it was by united action that they could hope to improve their condition. Theirs was a backward community, and their united efforts were necessary to raise their moral, social, and intellectual condition. Each different community must not be solicitous about its own welfare and progress, and show indifference about the condition of the other communities ; but they must all unite and take measures for the general advancement and welfare. He was much pleased to see the long felt want of an institution like the club supplied, and he wished the Islam Club every success. It was a healthy sign to see members of all the different communities joining together, and he was pleased to see round him not only his Khoja friends but his Borah, Memon, Mogul, and Arab friends also. He said that he could not sit down before proposing the toast of their worthy president who had done and was doing, so much for the Mussulman community. (Cheers.) As they all know, there was no object dearer to Mr. Budrudin's heart than the welfare and advancement of his co-religionists ; and whether they belonged to one section of the community or another, he was ever willing to advocate their cause and advance their interest. Mr. Budrudin had laid them under a deep debt of gratitude by the efforts he had made in their cause. He had done much for them in the way of education, and was still devoting much time and energy for improving their condition.

Mr. Budrudin having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the company dispersed at about 10 p.m., highly pleased with the enjoyable evening they had passed.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Rushworth and child	Mrs Barcloy
Rev and Mrs Anderson and 2 children	Mrs and Miss Hojel
Miss Young	Mrs Crosthwaite and infant
Miss Jackson	Mr Christy
Mrs Galloway	Mr Carturight
Mrs Plowden	Mr Wakley
Rev and Mrs Griffiths and 2 infants	Mr R A L Kirk
Mrs Brandon and 4 children	Earl of Scarborough
Mr and Mrs S N Moses and child	Earl of Ancram
Rev E T Brown	Mr Eyre
Mr and Mrs Beresford Lovett and child	Mr Booth
Mr and Mrs J W Neill	Miss Becher
Mr and Mrs R Macdonald	Mrs Hunter, 2 daughter and 2 children
Mrs Fox Strangways	Miss Lewis
Mrs White	Miss Duncan
Mr and Mrs Mead	Mrs Campbell
Mr and Mrs Archer	Mrs Craster
	Dr McLaughlis
	Mrs Proctor-Sims

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr R S Greenshields	Mr Lassnilzer

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr Budge and friend.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Frer and child	Mrs Jamieson
Two Misses Stokes	Mr W G Goldring
Mr C C Kilburn	Mrs E B Steadman
Mr and Mrs O'Donnell	Mrs Berryth Evans
Mrs Frost and infant	Mrs Abbott
Mr H H Macleod	Mr Ward
Mr Pray	Two Misses Ward
Mr F Schiller	Mr C Danell
Mr T H Thomson	Dr and Mrs Thomson and 2 infants
Mr A B Stuart	Mr G A Ormiston
Mrs Whiteway	Mr and Mrs Deas, and Miss Deas
Mr and Mrs Traill	Mr H C Willock
Mr Wafstaffe	Capt and Mrs Dunsterville and 2 children
Mr M S Howell	Col J S D Bolton
Mr H A Woolridge	Mr J W S Sutherland
Sir Samuel and Lady Baker	Mrs Proctor Sims
Mr and Mrs E Rose	Major and Mrs Impey
Mr Cobb	Mrs Macalister
Mr R Cobb	Mr J Bayble
Mrs Aikman and infant	Mr W A Cresswell
Dr and Mrs J Ellis and child	Mr Duncan Irvine
Colonel Wilton	Mrs Nethersale
Mr M M Moses	Mr W F Gibbon
Mrs Stopford Sackville	Mr Bhunagara
Hon'ble Dudley Leigh	Mr R S Campbell
Baron MacGourgand	Mr Mam
Mrs and Miss Lawrence	Lt-Col S Babington
Miss Nethensole	Mr Lidstone
Major and Mrs Miller	Mr Walli
Mr and Mrs G Heenan	Mr D T Shaw
Dr and Mrs Carmichael and child	Mr Catterell Tupp
Mr Reuss	Col H Fraser
Mr and Mrs Urquhart	
Mr H G Urquhart	

FOR SUEZ.—Mr E B Talf.

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, 5th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs T W Grant, Miss Hotham, Maj-Genl D MacFarlane, Mrs A W Robinson, Mr A P Robinson Mrs Ellwood and child, Master Ellwood, Mrs Moore, Mr and Mrs John Russell, Dr and Mrs Dallas, Hon Mrs Herbert, Miss Lewis, Mrs Macbeth and child, Mr and Mrs Macdonald and 4 children, Major P H Smith, Dr Caldecott, Dr Parker, two Misses Macfarlane, Mrs Macfarlane, Col and Mrs Malloy and child, Mrs Hunter and 4 children, Mr Larkin, Mr D Colvan, Mr Phelps, Mrs Montgommery and infant, Mrs. Macklock, child and infant, Mr Raoja Bhaital Patel, Mrs Gerrard, Mr and Mrs Corfield Mr Mathura Prasads, Mr Larkins, Miss Hunter, Mr G D Coleman, Mr H R Morgan, Captain Downs, Mr M Bishop, Mr and Mrs Blood and 2 children, Mr and Mrs D Campbell Mr S R Fraser, Mr T J Bennett, Mr Consley and Lieut Fletcher. Miss Snuggs, Mr Freimstein, Mr T Glover, Mrs C Crosthwaite, Mr Gaskell Eston.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col Boddam, Miss Boddam, Sir R and Lady Sandeman, Mr S Tremearne, Mr and Mrs Ford, Mr Patterson, Mr and Mrs F L Charles, Miss Cotes, Mr C Danell, Mr M Durst, Mr Cheetham, Mr J L Rozario, Mr L R Burrows, Mr A Clark, Miss Clark, Mr J Menzies, Mr and Mrs Fuller, Dr Mulvaney, Mr Muncherji Edulji Morris, Maj S G Smith, Mr M S Mehta, Mr H D Aldbess, Mr Prestwick, Capt H Crodack. Mr W S Sturrock, Col Dicken, Mr L N Broome, Col and Mrs W H Wilson. Dr F Perry, Mrs A P Howell, Mr Campbell, Mr J A Kelly, Mr Sivji Hajee, Mr Vaghjhar, Mrs Jewkes, Miss Eliot, Sir R Harvey, Mr H V Hunter, Col and Mrs Willoughby, Hon R Still, Mrs Hart, Mr H Stevens, Mr H M Kothari,

FOR SUEZ.—Mr Beight and Mr Ladenburg.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 12th April, 1889.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs Flower and Miss Flower, Col Channer and Mrs Cox and infant, Dr H B Brady, Mdle Merly.

FOR LONDON.—Miss Hall, Mr P H Hall, Mr Percy Flower

FOR MARSEILLES.—Miss Hunter, Mr and Mrs Bright and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Carstairs and child, Mr T Inglis, Mr H F Lennard, Col Thuillier, and Mr Milne.

Per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, 19th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr G Arbuthnot, Lady Edge, Miss Edge and child, Mr and Mrs D Rasbotham, Mr J Hudson, Mr and Mrs Rattigan and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Caldecott and child, Mrs Pitt and infant, Col and Mrs Jarrett and child, Major and Mrs Sidney Smith, Mr A Ewbank, Mr and Mrs Donie and 3 children, Capt Bradshaw, Col and Mrs Bullock, Mr and Mrs Entwisle and 2 children, Mr Welsh, Miss Erskine, Miss Thorne, Miss Powlett, Mr R Sewell, Mr and Mrs H Ammond, Mr J W Alexander, Mr Elton, Mr Hardy, Mr C Waquer, Mr R D Campbell, Mrs Timber and infant, and Mrs Hooker, 2 children, Mr J Browne, Lieut G Moore, Mr Brownlow, Mr M Fegan, Mr Newton, Mrs Dibben and 2 infant.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J Walker, and Col Fendall Currie, Mr W G Wilson, Col Webster, Col C A Bayley, Mr M S Taylor, Surgn-Major and Mrs Johnson, Mr C N Espley, Mr H S Knox. Mr H J S Cotton, Mr C Kough, Mr and Mrs Blizard, Major Creagh and Mrs F Hope.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Capt G C B Baker.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 26th April, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Surg-Genl Walker, Mr. Humphray Mr W R Raye.

FOR BRINDISI.—Dr J Burgess.

FOR LONDON.—Mr A Campbell.

Per s. s. Bokhara, Captain W. J. Nantes, 30th April, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs Buller, Mr and Mrs. J Brooks, Mr and Miss E Solano, Mrs and Miss Bullman, Rev R R Winter, and Mr C J Robertson, Mrs Cotton, Capt Lindsell, Hon Justice Macpherson, Mr R L Harris, Miss White, and Col and Mrs Gordon Young, child and infant, Mr E M Murray, Mr D Haig, Col B J Goldie, Col and Mrs Portman, Miss Baddeley, Mr Spilling, Col and Miss Ficher.

FOR LONDON.—Mr. Elton.

CRICKET AT MOUNT ABU.

CIVIL *VS.* MILITARY.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Saturday between the Civilians and the Military, which resulted in a victory for the former by 8 wickets and 18 runs, Mr. B. Roussac distinguished himself in batting in the 1st innings. The bowling of Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Pigott were very good. For the Military, Lieut. Ellison and Private Harris played well. The scores are as follows :—

CIVILIANS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Kirkpatrick, c Browning, b Wooley.	0	not out	.....	10
Pherozshah, b Painter	0	b Browning		4
Andree, b Wooley	0	not out.		
Pigott, b Wooley	4	"		
Roussac, not out	29	b Cull	.....	0
Collyer, b Painter	7	b Browning		3
Hearne, st b Cull	5	not out.		
Harleigh, b Ayrton	0	"		
Lafond, b Cull	1	"		
Maryon, b Painter	5	"		
Parker, c Wooley, b Cull	0	"		
Extras	8	Extras		5
Total	59	Total		22

MILITARY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Corpl Ayrton, b Kirkpatrick	1	b Kirkpatrick		3
Lieut Ellison, b Pigott	12	b Kirkpatrick		0
Pte Painter, b Kirkpatrick	6	b Kirkpatrick		0
Pte Harris, b Kirkpatrick	10	c Collier, b Kirkpatrick		2
Lieut Hill, b Pigott	1	b Kirkpatrick		0
Corpl Cull, b Pigott	3	b Kirkpatrick		1
Pte Wooley, b Pigott	0	b Pigott		4
Pte Ryan, b Pigott	1	b Pigott		2
Pte Browning, b Maryon	4	b Kirkpatrick		0
Q-M-S Allen, not out	0	st b Pigott		0
Pte Marchant, c Collyer, b Maryon	2	not out		3
Extras	8	Extras		0
Total	48	Total		15

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, C.S., has been appointed to act as Agent for Sardars in the Deccan during the absence of Mr. W. H. Crowe on privilege leave.

THE Calcutta mail train was late yesterday by a couple of hours owing to heavy passenger traffic.

MESSRS. AUGUST THOLE, Jehanghir H. Koshari, and Khan Saheb Faiz Mahomed Fattehally have been elected members of the Karachi Port Trust.

MR. SHIVSHANKER GOVINDRAM will act as third Presidency Magistrate during the absence of Mr. W. R. Hamilton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE is given to Mariners that from 1st June next to 30th September a blue light will be burnt every half hour on the light vessel in Bombay harbour, instead of blue and white lights alternately.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purnea, 2,156 tons, Captain A Sanders, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Assam, 1,611 tons, Captain G W F Brown, cleared yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Schiethallion, 1,041 tons, Captain G Dunlop, arrived in harbour yesterday from Point de Galle in ballast.

THE s s Hindoo, Captain G Baker, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Cutch Mandvie, with a general cargo and 821 deck passengers.

THE s s Knutsford, 1,349 tons, Captain J Harrison, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with 9 tons of gun powder, 22 tons dynamite case gun cotton, 2½ cwts detonators, and 3½ tons safety fuses.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Busheer, 539 tons, Captain T W Lewins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagao, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr C E Kane, Mr A Deinz, Mr E Fernandes, Mr M V Rebello, Mr J P D'Silva, and 5 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
28	Schiethallion (s)	Dunlop	Point de Galle.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagao, Mar 26.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Purnea (s)	Sanders	Calcutta.
	Knutsford (s)	Harrison	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Busheer, for Marmugao.
" Schiethallion, for Trieste and Venice.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, Brown, for Aden.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March			
24	Madura s	Franks	Moulmein.
	Simla s	Major	Bombay, March 15.
	Thames s	Seaton	London, Feb 21.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.—Steamers Coconada, Asia, Nurjahan and Booldana. Barque Phsro.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March			
26	Tibro s		Calcutta.
	Sirdhana s		Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

March.		
25	Pelican s	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Willoughby, Lt-Col, Bo, 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, from Poona.
Nicholls, Lieut, Bl, 17th Lancers, on sick leave, from Lucknow.
Ward Bennett, Colonel, Bo 5th Lancers, from Mhow.

MARCH 28.

Hill, Lieut, Bl, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Hogg, Col, Bo, Poona Horse, on duty, from Ahmedabad
Lloyd, Major, D S O, on leave, from Poona.
Milton, Lt-Col, Madras, Supt, Police, on furlough.
Ellis, Surgn-Major, Bl, I M S, on sick furlough, from Shahjahanpur.
Miller, Major, Bl, on furlough, from Amritsar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Grove, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster, on duty, to Kirkee.

MARCH 25.

Campbell, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, to Deolali.
Fry, Lieut, Be, 4th Rifles, on leave, to Matheran.

MARCH 27.

Willoughby, Lt-Col, Bo, 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, to Poona.

MARCH 28.

Bean, Surgeon, Madras, Medical Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.
Gray, Surgeon, Madras, Medical Staff, for orders, to Madras.
Farquharson, Capt, Bl, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Muttra.
Ryder, 2nd Lieut, Bl, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on joining, to Muttra.
Lloyd, Major, Bo, D S O, on leave, to Poona.
Ramey, Lieut, Ms, 2nd W I Regt, on probation, to Jamaica.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 29, 1889.

1. The Battalion will parade for Inspection by the Brigadier-General on Saturday, 30th instant. Fall in at 4-30 p. m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. Officer appointed for that purpose. The special trams for cadets have been ordered for 3-45 p.m.

2. The Competition for the Tennent Marksmen's Cup will take place on the 2nd April, and that for the "Presidency Medal" will be held on the 4th April.

3. It is particularly requested that the company drill rolls for March may be sent to head-quarters on 1st April *without fail*, as they are required to make up the totals for the season.

4. The Cup offered by Messrs. Green and Read will be fired for on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th April, by the members of "A" Company. Conditions : 200, 300, and 700 yards. Ten rounds at each distance.

5. The candidates for Proficiency certificates will assemble on Saturday at 7 a.m. on Marine Lines Parade. Red uniform with arms and accoutrements. The officers of the Light Horse for examination will meet at Head-Quarters at 7-30 a.m. on that date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

6. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the General Parade Ground on Wednesday, the 3rd April, at 7 a.m. All members must attend or obtain leave of absence.

7. There will be drill with Swords at the Riding School at 7 a.m. this morning and on Saturday, 30th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery.

For the week commencing 25th March 1889.

The practical examination of members of the proficiency class will be held at Colaba (when the Gun target practice is taking place), on Saturday morning, the 30th instant, at 7 a.m. sharp. Members will fall in at St. John's Church at 6-45 a.m., and this part of the examination will be completed by 8 a.m. Dress :—Uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. The written examination will be held at Head-Quarters on Saturday evening, the 30th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Dress ; uniform and forage caps.

2. There will be *no* gun drill in the Arsenal compound this evening.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

THERE was quite a scene in the court of Mr. M. Vasee, Deputy Magistrate of Ballia, a few days ago. During the trial of one Inderdeva Rai for murder, the barrister for the prosecution called one of the pleaders for the defence a "rascal," whereupon all the natives practising in the court left the building in a body. A deputation subsequently represented the matter to the High Court Judges, who have called for the official record of the incident.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenant R F Lush, West Yorkshire Regiment, Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate, under paragraph 98 of the India Army Regulations, Volume II.

Colonel G R C Westropp, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the Regulations.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

17th Bombay Infantry.

Havaldar-Major Vishnu Majrakar to be Jamadar from 29th January 1889 vice Gungnak Gannak, deceased.

Jamadar Gondnak Gannak to be Subhedar from 10th February 1889 vice Anaji More, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for six months from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886 :—

Major H P Young, Squadron Commander, 4th Bombay Cavalry. Pension service twenty-first year, commenced 27th February 1869.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Donald Baker, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Regiment Bombay Infantry,—11th June 1887.

Major-General S DeB, Edwardes, CB, Bombay Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the Regulations.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieutenant R D Broome, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Lieutenant A E S Searle, Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel T M Ward, Staff Corps, two hundred and forty-four days, private affairs.

That portion of G. G. O. No. 169, dated 20th March 1889, which relates to the return to duty of Lieut-Col T M Ward, Staff Corps

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

In the absence of stimulating advices from outside and of local incentives to activity, business generally continues quiet with little present prospect of expansion. The settlement of forward contracts in Cotton for delivery on the 25th instant led to some animation in our market for that staple at the beginning of the week and to a partial fluctuation in prices; but transactions on the whole have been on but a moderate scale, though with a steady feeling generally prevailing. There has been more movement in the Seed Market, and on several days a considerable business was reported; but wheat has been neglected, though unchanged in value. The principal financial item calling for notice is the Budget of the Government of India just published, full particulars of which will be found in our other columns. Exchange, which closed firm for last mail, has since been weak and drooping, and though the market has latterly been steadier, our closing quotations this evening show a decline of 3-32d. compared with those of last Thursday. There has been a strong upward movement in Four per cent. Government Securities, induced by a scarcity of ready Paper, and the prospect of cheaper money and the cash price has advanced 1½ per cent. during the week. Money is easier, and the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon reduced its rates by one per cent. Freights have become dull and declining in presence of a very slack demand, and relets offering freely at reduced rates. In ready transactions in Imports there has been rather more closing in the bazaar; but very few fresh orders are going forward at practicable limits, and the situation as to Indent business is aptly illustrated by the telegram to hand this morning, which states that business in Manchester was at a standstill.

MONEY.—The weekly statement of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday showed a decrease in the Cash Balance at the close of the previous week of over 12¾ lakhs, in lieu of the large increase disclosed by the previous two returns. The net increase in the trade demand, however, was represented by the smaller figures of some 8½ lakhs; for though Loans had absorbed 15½ lakhs more than in the preceding week, there was a considerable augmentation of private Deposits, and the balance was reduced to the abovementioned level by Government withdrawals. In the open market an easier feeling has been noticeable since last mail, and accommodation has been obtainable on somewhat lower terms; so when it was known here this morning that the Bank of Bengal had reduced its rates by one per cent., it was generally anticipated that the Bank of Bombay would follow suit, which it did this afternoon, and the minimum rate of both Presidency Banks now stands at 11 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE reopened last Friday after the holiday with a firm feeling, and closed for the mail in the same state, with rates generally 1-32d higher than they were on the Wednesday evening. A fair business was done in Bills early in the day at 1s. 4 23-32d. for Credits for this, and at 1s. 4 11-16d. and 1s. 4 21-32d. for the two following mails, respectively; but afterwards these rates could not be repeated. Some business in Bank remittance at 1s. 4 9-16d. for Demand and 1s. 4 17-32d. for Telegraphic also transpired. Next day the market was steady at a partial decline of 1-32d. from Friday's closing rates; but there was not much fresh business passing. Merchants' Bills were offering to a moderate extent; and some Bank Wire Transfer was done at 1s. 4 17-32d. for ready and at proportionate rates for the next two months. On Monday there was a weak tendency all day, and rates closed 1-32d. under the opening quotations for both ready and forward delivery. A little Bank remittance was done early at 1s. 4½d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 4 17-32d. for Demand; but thereafter rates declined Bank Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 4 7-16d. to 1s 4 13-16d. for April transfer and at 1s. 4 11-32d. for May. For Credits for late May delivery 1s. 4½d. was named, but Private Paper was scarce. On Tuesday the market opened at a further decline of 1-32d. in Bank Demand and Wire Transfer and in 3 months' sight Credits, and a little business having been done in Telegraphic at 1s. 4 7-16d., rates gave way 1-32d. more for Bank remittance, while Credits were quoted another 1-32d. down, but with few Bills coming out. Ready Bills were negociable at 1s. 4⅝d. for two mails and 1-32d. less per mail for April, and for May at 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 4 15-32d. The market was quiet, but fairly steady yesterday at the decline. Merchants' Bills were sold for April at 1s. 4 19-32d. and 1s. 4 17-32d.; and a sale of private Telegraphic, for transfer late in the month, at 1s. 4⅝d. is reported. Bank Telegraphic, for August-September transfer, was quoted at 1s. 4 5-32d. Only 5 lakhs of Bills at 1s. 4 5-16d. and 25 lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 7-16d. were allotted out of the 45 lakhs of Council remittances offered yesterday in London, and our market opened quiet at yesterday's closing quotations. A small business has since been done thereat, and we call the feeling fairly steady at the subjoined rates for ready business. Forward we quote:—Bank Wire Transfer, at 1s. 4 9-32d. for April and 1s. 4½d. for May; and Credits at 1s. 4 19-32d. to 17-32d. for April and 1s. 4½d. for May.

Bank Demand			1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4½d.	,,
Do.	4	do.	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4⅝d.	,,
Credits	3	do.	1s. 4½d.	,,
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 23-32d.	,,
Documents.	3	do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4⅝d.	,,
Francs	3	do.	1·75½	,,
Do.	6	do.	1·77	,,

The Budget names £14,690,000 as the amount to be drawn by the Indian Council during the coming financial year, and estimates the rate of Exchange at 1s. 4⅛d., which gives a weekly amount of nearly 41½ lakhs to meet the sterling equivalent.

The weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 27th March 1889	Rs. 79,01,946
Silver received during the week	25,02,418
	Rs. 104,04,164
New coin paid during the week	23,02,499
	Rs. 81,01,665
Bullion belonging to private individuals	51,99,139
	Rs. 1,33,00,804
Last week	1,23,49,942

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet on last mail day, and Fours for cash were quoted throughout the same as they closed before the holiday, say 98⅜, and the April account at 98 13-16; but for the next settlement the rate has been 1-16 per cent. higher, at 98 9-16. A scarcity of ready four per cent. Paper and a higher quotation from Calcutta led to a strong and higher market here on Saturday, and at closing for the week 98⅜ was the price of Fours for Money. There was a good deal doing for the next account at 98⅜, and the 30th April settlement was quoted at 99 1-16. The new week opened with a firm market at a further advance of 3-16 per cent. Fours for cash were quoted at 98⅜ to 13-16 during the greater part of the day; but at closing 98⅜ was the price, while for the next and following accounts 98 15-16 and 99⅛, respectively, were the quotations. On Tuesday the market was firm in the earlier part of the day at 99 for Fours for cash, the rates for the two next accounts having been quoted at 99 1-16 and 99 5-16 respectively, with a good deal doing for the next settlement; but later on the cash price receded to 98 15-16, which was the closing quotation, forward rates having also declined 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. The market was firm yesterday and rather active for Account, though the continued scarcity of ready Paper restricted business for Money. Fours for cash were quoted during the day and at closing at 99⅛, while for the coming account the same rate was named, and 99⅜ for the 30th April. The Budget announcement that a new Rupee loan of 2½ crores is probable has had no effect on the market, the likelihood of this having been anticipated. To-day the feeling was strong at opening, and the cash and near account rate for Fours advanced from 99⅛ to 99⅛ and eventually to 99⅛, which was the closing rate, though a little higher named. For the April settlement 99⅛ was quoted in the earlier part of the day, but the rate afterwards reached 99⅜. For 4½ per cents. 103 has been the nominal quotation throughout the week.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are one per cent. higher, at 107, Port Trust Bonds one-half per cent. lower at 96.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal more activity in this market during the past week, almost confined, however, to Mill Scrip which has been in good enquiry at generally advancing rates Compared with our quotations by last mail we have this evening to report an advance of Rs. 60 in Empress Mill Shares; of Rs. 50 each in Madras United and Central India; of Rs. 40 each in Star of India, Western India, Hindostan, and Alliance; of Rs. 30 in Alfred Manufacturing; of Rs. 25 each in Dhun, New Great Eastern, and Khatao Mucconji; of Rs. 15 each in Sholapore, Mahalukshmi, Khandeish, Jewraj Balloo, and Framji Petit; of Rs. 17½ in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Soonderdas, Morarji Gokuldas, Hyderabad Dekkan, and Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 5 each in Connaught and Presidency. On the other hand, National have declined Rs. 15; James Greaves, Rs. 10; and Colaba Land and Mill, Jamshed, and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 5 each. In Press and Miscellaneous shares, Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ lower; and New Berar have advanced to the same extent. Clydesdale Dyeing are Rs. 5 lower; Treacher and Co. and Kemp and Co. are both Rs. 5 up. Bapty Flour are Rs. 3 higher. National Bank shares have advanced Rs. 4 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has only been a small increase in the aggregate amount of business done in *Greys* during the past week, while rates show no improvement whatever; on the contrary, some descriptions have undergone a slight fall. Manchester manufacturers have reduced rates a little, and have effected some sales for April-May shipment, but the latest news by wire seems to show that they cannot go on with the raw material at its present level of price, and forward business must be expected to-day until cheaper Cotton shall enable manufacturers to work on a more profitable basis than they are understood to have been done of late. In *Bleached Goods* there has been a pretty active demand for several descriptions of *Shirtings*, *Jacconets*, *Naensooks*, and *Mulls*, and rates have ruled in sellers' favour. *Dyed* and *Printed* goods show no change. *Turkey Red*, *Cambrics*, and *Mulls* have been in fair demand at hardening rates. *Local Goods* are quite unchanged. The offtake of *Imported Goods* is put down at about 3,500 packages; that of *Local* at about 1,800 bales.

YARN.—A moderate business has been passing in *Imported Twist* on the basis of our last quotations, at which the market is quiet. Sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong for the week ending last Monday amounted to 3,100 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 220, and rates have voted steadily in that market. Here a large business has again been done on 10s and 12s, in which 16s have participated to some extent, while 20s have also commanded a little more attention, but the last count still remains in an unfavourable position. The week's sales are estimated at about 6,000 bales, and the market closes steady, with a good enquiry for 10s, 12s, and 16s, for the China market, but with quotations virtually the same as they were last week.

METALS.—Both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*, in sympathy with the state of the markets on the other side, are dull and lower in value, but very little business has been done to test quotations. The decline in the former may be called Rs. 8 to Rs. 11 and in the latter Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per cwt. Iron is also dull, and few transactions have taken place during the week; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

COALS.—A small retail business only has been passing this week. We have heard of sales of Powell's Duffryn at Rs. 24½ per ton, from alongside shown in harbour, and of Davison's West Hartley per Maple Branch (s), to arrive, at Rs. 20 per ton. Outward tonnage being scarce, business has now come almost to a standstill, importers being unwilling to sell forward. Demand, however, has also subsided, while the Mills have not yet made up their minds to lay in their monsoon supplies. The present lull will in all probability be followed shortly by an increased demand. A sale of about 1,000 tons per Amana (s) has been effected at Rs. 24½ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was but little doing in this market on last mail day, and no change from the quotations given in our last report took place. On the following day there was rather more enquiry both from Houses and Mills, but only a moderate business transpired, the market closing steady, however, on Saturday evening at previous rates. On Monday also actual purchases were still on only a moderate scale, but there was a good deal of activity in connection with the settlement of contracts for delivery on the 25th instant, falling due that day, and prices of Bengals and Broach, in which the bulk of forward business had been looked, advanced Re 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. On the following day the animation produced by the settlement of contracts having subsisted, the market became quiet in tone, with not much doing, and with rates for Bengals and Bhownugger quoted Re 1 per candy lower; and thereafter the tone was steady and prices generally unaltered, business continuing on only a moderate scale. Exporters have been in the market to some extent throughout the week for Oomra descriptions; but the purchases of local spinners have been chiefly in Bengals, in which the largest line has been done at rates ranging from Rs. 179 to Rs. 197 per candy. Julgaum and Dhulia come next at Rs. 202-8 and Rs. 189-96½, respectively, the remaining business having been principally in Khangaum, at Rs. 197 to 202; Barsee and Nugger, at Rs. 197 to 204; Akola, at Rs. 200; Broach, at Rs. 229 to 244; and Dhollera and Bhownugger, at Rs. 206-12 and Rs. 206½ to 211½, respectively. Some purchases of Dharwar for May delivery are also reported at Rs. 214 per candy. The market closed steady this evening with rates unchanged compared with those ruling a week ago, excepting for Bengals and Bhownugger, in which an allowance of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 is shown.

For the first time since the present season opened, Receipts of our Cotton for the week show smaller figures than those for the corresponding week last season. For the past week they have been 59,700 bales against 71,175 bales for 1888 at the same time; and the increase now shown compared with last season's Arrivals is 373,025 bales, or 11,000 bales less than it was a week ago.

WHEAT has been quiet when not dull throughout the week, and in the absence of enquiry from exporters transactions from day to day have been upon a very limited scale. The tone of the market has, however, been steady upon the whole, and quotations for all descriptions stand upon the same level as they did a week ago.

SEEDS were quiet and unchanged when last mail left and with very little enquiry for any kind; but on the following day a good demand for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* was felt, and rates advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. in a firm market, a considerable business having been done. On Monday, however, a dull feeling set in, enquiry having subsided, and *Linseed* lost the previous advance; and thereafter the market continued quiet and unchanged until yesterday, when demand sprang up again and a good deal was done in *Lin* and *Rape* in a firm market and at some advance in rates. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-4-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-3-0	,,
Do do Cawnpore	,, 6-14-0	,,
Do Red do	,, 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-7-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat—For the week	111,707	224,067	236,334
,, From 1st Jan. to 27th March	1,220,231	1,124,355	1,654,339
Linseed—For the week	72,038	120,508	111,247
,, From 1st Jan. to 27th March	512,015	590,054	624,890
Rapeseed—For the week	25,074	22,633	29,716
,, From 1st Jan. to 27th March	150,189	78,942	78,709
Gingelly Seed for the week	18,050	33,031	37,694
,, From 1st Jan. to 27th March	498,517	517,602	58,575

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	191,615	83,927	144,615
,, From 1st Jan. to 27th March	1,793,784	775,864	1,629,844
Linseed—For the week	115,655	40,538	99,301
,, From 1st Jan. to 27th March	561,067	500,585	411,732
Rapeseed—For the week	25,049	2,580	13,743
,, From 1st Jan. to 27th March	376,003	97,463	99,389
Gingelly Seed—For the week	1,001	51,770	96,234
,, From 1st Jan. to 27th March	414,079	538,536	517,929

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, *viz.*:—

	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
New Cotton—		
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 196	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 185	= 3 15-16d.
Do. Good	,, 180	= 3 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 215	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 207	= 4 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair ,,	,, 201	= 4 9-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 205	= 4 11-32d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 200	= 4d.
Do. F. G. Fair	,, 191	= 4d.
Belatee, Fine	,, 201	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 198	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good	,, 192	= 4 3-32d.
Broach Fine (March)	,, 213	= 5d.
Do. Good	,, 226	= 4 13-16d.
Dhollera Fine (April)	,, 226	= 4 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 215	= 4 9-16d.
Do Good ,,	,, 207	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good ,, (May)	,, 213	= 4d.
Westerns, Good ,,	,, 203	= 4 5-16d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1888-89.	Season. 1887-88.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	202,200	152,000
Berar	298,300	118,500
Khandeish	203,800	145,000
Barsi and Nugger	63,800	39,000
Hingunghaut	24,000	675
Broach	116,800	59,500
Dhollera	90,600	100,000
Sind and Persian	14,700	28,500
	1,014,200	641,175

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	60,278	69,851	72,010
From 1st Jan. to 27th March	863,039	579,498	570,168
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	68,746	34,998	52,547
From 1st Jan. to 27th March	570,129	309,526	317,941
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	503	517	1,245
From 1st Jan. to 27th March	9,699	9,463	10,513

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NOTES

ON

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HUNTER—March 23, at Bombay, the wife of John Hunter, of a daughter.

HEERAMANECK—March 28, at Bella Vista, Bombay, the wife of K. M. Heeramaneck, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PUECH—March 21, at Meerut, the wife of A Puech, Indigo Planter, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WEBSTER—February 25, at Algiers, Major-General B F Webster, late B S C, aged 62 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889.

THE announcement of the death of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos will occasion sincere regret in Southern India, where the memory of His Grace's administration of the Madras Presidency during the great famine of 1876-78 and of his strenuous efforts to mitigate the effects of that terrible calamity is yet cherished. When still Marquis of Chandos he had already given undoubted proof of possessing qualities of disinterestedness and abnegation which are unhappily too rare. The great dukedom was well nigh overwhelmed in the financial disaster which overtook his father and entailed the sale of Stowe, where Royalty had been only a few years before entertained with more than regal profusion. Though the entails would have allowed the heir to the dukedom to repudiate his father's liabilities and obtain the succession to an immense patrimony, he magnanimously renounced his rights in favour of the creditors, and accepted a position which, when he succeeded to his father's titles in 1861, made him the poorest if unquestionably the most conscientious duke in the kingdom. He had experience of the House of Commons, having represented Buckingham between 1846 and 1857. He received a good business training as chairman of the London North-Western Railway Company, in which capacity he acquired the passion for making journeys on locomotives, which he subsequently turned to practical use in visiting the famine districts of the Madras Presidency. He held office as Lord President of the Council under Lord Derby in 1866, and was Secretary of State for the Colonies in the two following years. In July 1875 His Grace was appointed by Lord Beaconsfield Governor of Madras. The failure of the monsoon the following year led to the great famine which was to carry off five millions of the population of that Presidency. There was alarm and anxiety in the first year of the new Governor's administration, the north-east monsoon having failed. Seventy lakhs of revenue were remitted and money given to the Collectors for local relief works. Enough was done to tide over a season of drought and difficulty, but there was no idea that the monsoon of 1876 would wholly fail and the arrangements made were quite insufficient to meet a great famine. In January 1876 the Government of India—that is to say, Lord Lytton, who was then Viceroy,—telegraphed to the Government of Madras asking for a condensed statement of the prospects, as the information received "implies a very sudden change." The condensed statement took five months to prepare—a fact which is inexplicable to those who are not aware that the Madras collectorships are of prodigious extent, and that they are altogether undermanned so far as European agency is concerned. At that time the railway tapped the Bellary collectorate for a distance of eighty-six miles; from the terminus of the further limits of the district was another one hundred and twenty miles. When the Collector went into camp he was lost sight of at head-quarters for weeks, and he practically knew nothing of what was going on twenty miles from his tent. The Duke of Buckingham complained subsequently of being left so short-handed; after a good deal of delay Bengal officers, military and civilian, were sent to him; they did not know a word of the Madras vernaculars, or understand the people or their requirements, the population being wholly different in race, language, and habits from the people of Bengal. When the condensed statement was sent up to the Government of India it set forth that nothing certain could be predicted of the future of the coming season, but that every precaution was being taken for guarding against the serious effects which a famine would produce; relief works had been proposed and sanctioned in the event of the necessity for providing labour for the poorer classes becoming imminent. Upon this statement Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, minuted that the Government of Madras would appear to be regarding the condition of the districts with vigilant attention and to be prepared to establish relief works should necessity arise. This official platitude reads grimly by the light of what unfortunately followed. Before the words reached India the appalling extent of the disaster impending began to be understood. Nothing was heard of the relief works "proposed and sanctioned for execution." But things were taken so easily that the public began to believe, in spite of all the symptoms, that there had been a false alarm, and that in spite of the total failure of the monsoon there would be no famine. The Duke of Buckingham was obviously unacquainted with the facts, and he actually set out in October on a sea-voyage to visit the Andamans, Rangoon, and Ceylon. He was on tour when the alarm came from Bombay, where there is a more vigilant public opinion, that the failure of the monsoon must result in famine, though there was still hope that the north-east monsoon might limit the disaster in Madras. At the end of November, the Government of Madras stated in a public document that "the public conviction of the absolute failure of the north-east monsoon was necessarily, from the nature of the event, arrived at suddenly." Prices sprang at a bound to a point which they had scarcely ever reached before. All the available food was bought up and stored—"cornered" was a word not then invented—to profit by a further rise. Grain was withdrawn by rail and sea from remote districts, leaving the up-country population without the means of subsistence. This led to riots, mobs of hungry men, women, and children striving by violence to stop the exportation. Relief works were opened where distress prevailed. Food was given to the aged and children and local officers were given temporary assistance. This information was telegraphed to the Government of India with the ominous addendum "Very heavy imperial expenditure probably inevitable." The Government of India telegraphed its concern, but stated that it was not advisable to sanction large and expensive works, the ultimate cost of which will be great, but that local works should be organised. The Governor of Madras had reached Colombo when he heard of all this. He returned at once and proceeded to take active measures for meeting the famine. Food in large quantities was purchased by his Government and imported. Immense sums were expended, and enormous numbers of men and women were employed on relief works. The Duke virtually became famine dictator. Nevertheless the mortality could not be arrested. In the January of 1887 Lord Lytton, growing more and more apprehensive at the certainty of the realisation of the predicted heavy imperial expenditure, bethought him of sending Sir Richard Temple as famine delegate to control the relief operations in Madras, and limit the expenditure. To save appearances Sir Richard was delegated to the Bombay Presidency as well as to that of Madras, but the delegate did not interfere to any considerable extent with Sir Philip Wodehouse and General Kennedy, who had the much less serious famine in this Presidency in hand. It was the settled conviction of the Government of India that the extent of the calamity in the Madras Presidency was exaggerated, and most of the measures taken by Sir Richard Temple had for their object the enforcement of economy. One pound of rice was pronounced to be sufficient for the sustenance of an adult. The inadequacy of the one-pound ration to support life was proved by dismal facts. General Kennedy in Bombay assented to the one pound ration, but with the proviso that the rice should be supplemented by the usual amount of dal, and by a payment for fuel. This interpretation of the one-pound-ration allowance saved Bombay from much of the suffering and loss of life which was entailed by it in the Madras Presidency, where it was persevered with until Lord Salisbury put an end to controversy on the subject by the sensible declaration that the millions which the Government were spending on famine relief were deprived of all grace by the insistance on an inadequate ration. The tension between the Duke of Buckingham and the Government of India during the long famine campaign was, as might have been expected under the circumstances, continuous and often extreme. It was hoped that the appointment of Sir Richard Temple as Famine Delegate would be regarded, as it was certainly intended, as an act of supersession, and it was hoped that His Grace would resign. If he had been actuated by a regard for his personal dignity he would doubtless have done so; but he knew that such a step would have handed over the administration of the famine to men whose views of the necessities of the Presidency differed widely from his own. He remained at his post. He did more; he took the chair of a public meeting convened in Madras to ask the Lord Mayor of London to invite subscriptions to supplement the official outlay for famine relief. The Lord Mayor of London and the English public responded with unexampled liberality; the immense sum of £800,000 was collected in England and sent to Madras for the relief of the perishing population. By his administration of this fund, Mr. William Digby, the editor of a Madras paper, who organised the meeting and besought the Duke to preside over it, earned the C. I. E., which Lord Lytton had the magnanimity to confer upon him, although the calling of the meeting and the appeal to English opinion were at the time regarded as acts hostile to the policy of the Supreme Government. The Viceroy, however, took a very bold and manly course when the facts were borne in upon him; he left Simla in the hot weather and came down to the parched and desolate plains of Southern India, visiting the famine camps and superintending and organising the measures to limit the extent of the disaster. The famine, the existence of which had been for long denied, cost the Government of India fourteen millions sterling before its close. And even with that expenditure upwards of five millions of people perished! Since that time Southern India has been intersected with railways which were then designed and in part constructed as famine relief works, and never again can the Madras Presidency be subjected to so frightful a mortality from lack of food. The Duke of Buckingham deserves all the credit he obtained for his courageous avowal that there was need of great expenditure to meet a great and unparalleled calamity. And with his name may well be remembered in this connection those of Sir Charles Bernard and Major Bissett, R. E., who were on the staff of the Famine Delegate and actively exerted themselves to achieve for Madras—as Sir Michael Kennedy had successfully done in Bombay, in spite of some discouragements—the construction with some portion of the money expended on famine relief of works which will guarantee the country against the worst effects of future famines. Of that policy the Duke of Buckingham was from the first a warm advocate.

THE Village Sanitation Bill has found a critic who is in some measure able to make amends for the inadequate discussion which the project met with at the hands of the native members of the Legislative Council when it was introduced last week. The criticism has come from six thousand miles beyond sea, and if a Bombay villager could read Miss Florence Nightingale's letter on the subject he would ask why it was that the first serious attempt to gain a hearing for the villagers' case has been made by a lady in England, when there are at least half a dozen native gentlemen in the Council who might have been expected to make some serious contribution to the discussion. The House of Commons itself could not have shown much more indifference to an Indian question than the native members of the Bombay Legislative Council have shown to their interesting and important project. We hear that in the mofussil no little disappointment is felt at the manner in which the Bill has been received in the Council, and especially at the touch-and-go fashion in which the members who spoke upon it dealt with the measure. The excuse cannot be pleaded that the Bill was sprung upon the Council by surprise, and that members were not prepared to criticise it, for it had been published in the *Government Gazette* six weeks before, and had already been discussed in well nigh every newspaper in the Presidency. It is discouraging to those who hope—and nearly all of us hope—that an enlargement of the Legislative Councils will give an effective representation of popular interests, when we find that a bedridden lady in London has shown a keener and a prompter regard for the poor in this Presidency than their own countrymen have shown. Miss Nightingale's excellent good sense prompts her to discourage the introduction of any measure in advance of the capacity of the people to work it. The new Act, she urges, should encourage the people to organize themselves in the villages for sanitary purposes, the villagers themselves doing the work with the necessary advice, and in the case of unsatisfactory results, the necessary stimulus from outside. Their work should be reported upon by a qualified sanitary inspector, upon whose report the Collector should, when necessary, bring pressure to bear to get the work done by village organization, only in the last resort causing it to be done through outside agency. In theory nothing could be more admirable than this. It would introduce scarcely any new element into the traditional machinery of village government. The only novelty would be in the end proposed, to which, it must be confessed, the ancient village organization has not hitherto been effectively directed. Miss Nightingale admits the necessity, however, of awakening a sanitary opinion amongst the people. Persuasion by the officers of the Sanitary Department, she thinks, will do much towards this, though it is, we confess, not easy to picture the idea of a sanitary inspector setting out on a tour to preach the gospel of cleanliness to the patels and the leading villagers in his district. Before the inquiries which Miss Nightingale makes on this subject can be answered it would be well to ascertain if any visible effects have arisen from the distribution of vernacular sanitary primers in the village schools. The Government of India have thought it worth while to mention this work in their recent resolution, and it would be interesting to learn how far it has contributed to the formation of a sanitary opinion in the villages of this Presidency.

There is considerable conflict of opinion in the mofussil, we believe, as to the wisdom of the proposal to introduce sanitary committees and sanitary boards into the mechanism to be provided under the Bill. The question is asked whether the executive agency relied upon would be any the more effective through having behind it the power of a select committee of three or four householders, who are expected to keep the village officers up to their work. Is it certain that the three committee men whom the Collector would nominate or cause to be nominated would possess a sanitary conscience much more lively than that of the rest of their neighbours? Or, if they did possess it, would they make it fruitful in the particular kind of good works which are expected of them? In a word, is any real initiating energy to be looked for from people who have not yet taken the first steps in any enterprise outside the domain of personal interest? Beyond these doubts as to the efficiency of the agency which the Bill purposes to call into being there are fears lest the committees should become centres of positive mischief. The attention of Government has been called to the possibility that the committees might be turned to account by village factions, and Sir Raymond West in introducing the Bill candidly acknowledged the existence of this danger. If there had been any real representation of mofussil interests in the debate last week, we should have learnt how far this element might be deemed threatening to the smooth working of the machinery proposed. The simple question is whether the patel and two assessors, as the author of the Bill on one occasion named the sanitary committee men, would be a more efficient agency for the carrying out of certain sanitary rules than the patel alone. For the real functions of the sanitary committees, if they are ever appointed, must be strictly limited to the enforcement of certain rules, not of their devising, and we should like to learn, on the authority of people personally acquainted with village life, whether the patel, provided he were regularly and effectively supervised from head-quarters, could not enforce these rules as well without the aid of two assessors or fellow-committee men as with it. The area of an Indian village is not too great to be beyond the supervising capacity of a single official. The pollution of water-courses and of public wells, and tanks, and the accumulation of noxious matter in places where it must become dangerous to health are the two chief evils which a sanitary organization, whether it be simple or complex, would have to guard against, and it is a practical question, to which any district official in the Presidency should be able to give an answer off-hand, whether one official in a village could not do this work as efficiently as it need be done. That he would need to have something behind him is obvious. But it is not so obvious that that "something" should be two other villagers not more enthusiastic in their devotion to hygiene than he is himself. A simply organized system of sanitary inspection—a system the direct purpose of which should be to see that the village officers carried out with reasonable thoroughness the rules laid down for them, might accomplish a good deal—as much possibly as the agency proposed in this Bill.

It is not pretended that the Bill proposes to entrust the new village sanitary committees with functions in excess of their capacity, though these functions may be greatly in excess of their energies and their inclinations. Strict limitations are put upon their powers, and the duty which is imposed upon them is little more than that which would be assumed by a sanitary vigilance committee if so novel an organization as that were ever to come into existence. What is contended, however,—and it would be interesting to hear what the Government have to say upon the point—is that in making the efficacy of the Bill rest—as Miss Nightingale assumes it to rest—primarily upon the village sanitary committee, the Legislature will be relying upon an agency of quite experimental utility. The Government plainly recognize this in the third part of the Bill, where provision is made for the appointment by the Collector of sanitary inspectors with the necessary staff of subordinates. But these appointments are to be made only in the groups of villages over which sanitary boards exercise jurisdiction, as distinct from the villages which are to be left to the care of the smaller sanitary committees. Here there is an apparent inconsistency which it may be worth while for the mover of the Bill to explain when it emerges from committee. If inspection is necessary for efficient sanitation in the villages grouped under a board, why is it not necessary in individual villages which are in the charge of the patel and his two assessors, as Sir Raymond West describes what the Bill speaks of as a sanitary committee? Miss Nightingale properly attaches great importance to the status and qualifications of the sanitary inspector to be appointed under the Bill, and asks whether he should not belong to the Sanitary Department, his services being placed at the disposal of the Local Board. Such questions suggest topics for discussion, but they by no means exhaust the field of inquiry. It might, for example, be worth while to enquire if the subordinate vaccination agency might not be made use of to assist in the work of sanitary inspection in the villages. Vaccination officers go on tour at stated intervals through the various districts, and the possibility of utilizing them for supervising the sanitary work done by the village patels might be worthy of consideration. What

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Sunday Closing Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons last night by a majority of twenty-two votes.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

A telegram has been received from Chardjui, which states that General Rosenbach has left there for Kerki, accompanied by the Russian agent in Bokhara and a Bokharan dignitary.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER IN LONDON.

Mr. Robert Lincoln, the newly appointed United States Minister in London, is a son of the late President Abraham Lincoln.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27.

Mr. Patrick Egan has been appointed United States Minister in Chili, and Mr. Robert Lincoln United States Minister in England.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 27.

The Grand Vizier has ordered that the teaching of Armenian history in Armenian schools in Turkey be suspended.

The Armenian Patriarch has protested against the order, and there is much excitement among the Armenians regarding it.

The question has been referred to the Sultan.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SPAIN.

BIARRITZ, MARCH 27.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenburg, went to San Sebastian to-day to visit the Queen of Spain. The meeting between their two Majesties was of the warmest nature. The Royal Party drove in ull state from the station to the Palace and afterwards to the Town Hall, and were much cheered by the people along the route.

They returned to Biarritz this evening.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON RAILWAY EXTENSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

To-day the Bengal Chamber of Commerce presented an address to H. E. the Viceroy on the subject of extension of railways in India, and regretted that it was the policy of the Government of India, under instructions from the Secretary of State, not to permit the construction of any new line in India which may compete with any existing line if the Government was provisionally interested in it. H. E. the Viceroy, in replying, said :—"In so far as the main objects which you have indicated are concerned, there is no difference of opinion between the Government of India and the Chamber, if the Chamber consistently advocated the extension of railway communications. I am within the mark in saying that successive Governments of India have not only supported such extensions in theory, but have carried them out in practice until it has come to pass that the number of miles of railway either open for traffic or under contruction has risen from 400 miles in 1857 to between 16,000 and 17,000 miles at the commencement of the present year. I am glad to know that of the three projects specially referred to in your letter to Lord Ripon as requiring speedy completion, two—I mean the bridge over the Indus at Sukkur and the Hooghly Bridge—have been since completed while the third, namely, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is making rapid progress. If it is your intention to convey to me that you desire to see the railway policy of India entirely emancipated from the control of the Secretary of State, I am afraid I cannot hold out any hopes that your aspirations will be very speedily realised. The Secretary of State is responsible to the Imperial Parliament, and I should be surprised if either you or I are able to persuade that assembly to abdicate the control which it now exercises over the larger questions of the Indian administration. Your next suggestion is that the Government of India should deal in a more liberal spirit with the matter of guarantees, and these should be given or withheld not merely with reference to prospective profit or loss of undertaking. I am under the impression that in case of famine railway lines at all events are the indirect advantages to be derived by the community from the construction of new lines of railway, and they have again and again been regarded as sufficient justification without reference to direct profit and loss. This question is, however, one which it is impossible for me to deal with within the limits of the answer such as that which you expect from me to-day, and I will only add that I am not without hope that you will think, as I do, that the Government of India should examine with the utmost caution any proposals for the extension of a system of sterling guarantees to new lines of railway—guarantees which, while the present state of uncertainty in regard to rate of exchange continues, involve the assumption by the State of pecuniary obligations, the extent of which it is absolutely impossible to foretell. I pass from this matter to your reference to the need of a more direct and through communication in Northern and Central India. The line to which you refer more especially—I mean, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway—is now well in hand and will be entirely completed by the end of next year. I understand that comparatively slow progress is made by the Bengal section of this line, which has been due partly to the local difficulties of the physical character and partly to differences of opinion as to most suitable point of junction with the East Indian Railway. Is your statement that you have been informed that it has been decided to allow no new line in India to be constructed which may compete with an existing line question of limits within which the Railway competition should be encouraged is a fair one for discussion? I do not imagine you are prepared to suggest that absolutely unlimited competition, especially where large amounts of public money have already been invested in railway enterprises, sanctioned and supported by the Government, would be a desirable question seems to me to be entirely one of degree, and I am glad to assure you that information which I have been able to obtain in a brief space of time during which your address has been in my hands is to the effect that no such new decision, of which you are so apprehensive, has been arrived at either by the home authorities or by the Government of India. I am quite sure that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is too well informed to be under the impression that the Government of India, during its stay in the hills, passes its time in idleness. If there was any doubt as to this, you may console yourselves with the reflection that you have provided me with serious matter for reflection during the next few months, and I can promise that your views will receive my most careful consideration."

THE MU VALLEY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 28.

The Government has sanctioned an expenditure of 20 lakhs on the Mu Valley Railway. Indents have been sent home for a supply of automatic vacuum brakes, which will be given out to all State Railways in India.

APPOINTMENTS.

It is settled that Sir James Browne, R. E., becomes Quarter-Master-Genesal in India. He will arrive in May.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, Assistant Resident, Mysore, succeeds Mr. Barnes as Political Agent at Peshin, when the latter gentleman will take up the Under-Secretaryship in the Foreign Department, while Mr. Petre will fill up the vacancy at Mysore.

ALARMING CONDITION OF SIR COMER PETHERAM.

Sir Comer Petheram is in a very critical condition. A consultation of four leading Calcutta doctors was held to-day to decide on the advisability of an operation for his relief.

THE PAY OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

The representations of the Government of India have resulted in a revocation of the arrangement for the pay of the British troops in India. The order fixing the rate of exchange at a half-penny lower than the market ratio has been withdrawn and the rate will now stand at one shilling four pence half-penny.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 15th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), and the Parammatta for Colombo and Australia at 8 p.m. to-day.

MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, with homeward Indian mails of 22nd instant, arrived here at 1 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Amphitrite from Hongkong left here this morning for Bombay.

SUEZ, MARCH 28.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore left here for Aden and Bombay this morning at 3 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has business at a standstill.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	85 ex
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 9-16

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China pays a dividend at tha rate of 7 per cent. per annum and carries forward £35,000.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 28.—The barometer has fallen in North-West India and the peninsula and risen in Noth-East India, but changes are generally small, hence the abnormal pressure conditions continue low. The pressure area in North Behar and Bengal is practically unchanged, and unusually strong westerly winds prevail in Behar and the Eastern Districts of the North-West Provinces There is also the very shallow depression in the Central Provinces and Behar, which is giving overcast skihs and unsettled weather. Temperature has decreased in Upper India and has increased elsewhere, more especially in Madras. Silchar reports an inch of rain. The weather is slightly disturbed over North and Central India, the chief centres of disturbance to-day being North Behar and the Central Provinces.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 26th March was 468, a death-rate of 25·96 per thousand per annum, as against 408, or 23 05, the corresponding period of last year, and 420, or 26·69, the average over corresponding periods of five preceding years. Of the total number, 22 died from small-pax, 40, measles ; 134, fevers ; 3, cholera ; 6, dropsy ; 49, phthisis ; 27, diseases of the nervous system ; 82, affections of the respiratory system ; 13, diarrhœa ; 14, dysentery ; 14, still-born ; 28, old age and debility ; 9, accidents or violence. Classified the list shows : Budhist or Jain, 24 ; Brahmin, 22 ; Bhatia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 223 ; Hindu outcaste, 34 ; Musalman, 110 ; Parsi, 15 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 18 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 10 ; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births registered was 245 as against 357 last year and 290 the average over five years.

As we have already announced, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the Sukkur Bridge is to be called the Lansdowne Bridge ; but the more one considers it the more unsuitable the name appears. Lord Lansdowne has had absolutely nothing to do with the bridge, and he is not even going to open it. The *lucus a non lucendo* principle of nomenclature has seldom been more completely exemplified.

DURING the absence of Colonel Babington, Captain T. R. M. Macphersen will act as Superintendent of Police in the Poona district ; Mr. J. E. Down, Khandesh district ; Mr. E. A. Bulkley, Belgaum district ; Mr. M. Kennedy, Ahmednagar district ; and Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhai, Bijapur district.

THE following ecclesiastical notifications are gazetted :—The Rev. C. W. Hume to officiate as chaptain of Karachi until further orders. The services of the Rev. G. T. Carruthers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the date of being relieved by the Rev. C. W. Hume. The Rev. R. H. Cumine, M.A., joint chaplain of Karachi, has been granted an extension of leave for 6 months on medical certificate. The leave on urgent private affairs granted to the Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold, B. A., has been commuted into furlough on medical certificate for 7 months from 16th September last.

OWING to the want of religious ministration to the Catholic prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the Tanna Jail, His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun has requisitioned the Bombay Government to appoint a Catholic chaplain who may look after their spiritual welfare.

SUCCI, the celebrated faster, is in Portugal, and will commence his forty days' fast in the hall of the Colyseum.

THE Portuguese Government has ordered in England six war vessels to be built for Colonial Service.

THE Bombay Municipality, agreeing with the representation made by His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, have submitted the matter regarding the burials in the churches for the decision of Government.

MR. A. B. STEWARD is appointed to act as District Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad.

THE furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr. J. B. D. Adams, District Superintendent of Police, have been commuted into leave on medical certificate.

MR. J. J. HEATON, C. S., Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and Secretary to His Excellency's Council, has been allowed privilege leave for one month.

THE LIGHT HORSE CHART AND COMPASS COMPETITION.

WE briefly announced on Tuesday the result of the Chart and Compass Competition which took place a few days ago, and now proceed to describe in detail what may certainly be regarded as a very successful and interesting contest. The competition was brought off by members of the Bombay Light Horse under the direction of Lieutenant H. R. King, who organised and devised the whole plan of proceedings and gave the prizes. The general idea may be thus described. An enemy was supposed to be advancing on Coorla from the north, and outposts were posted to the west of Coorla, between the Creek and Santa Cruz station ; on the Andheri Road opposite Marole; at Poi; and at Ghatkopar station, being respectively numbered outposts 1, 2, 3, and 4. Competitors had to visit all the outposts in succession, each bringing back to head-quarters a report on his ride. About 13 or 14 entries had been originally sent in, but owing to various causes only eight mustered at Byculla station to meet the first train out to Coorla, to which place their horses had been previously sent, and on the way they were invited to peruse the following orders and directions :—

CHART AND COMPASS COMPETITION.

The cup will be given to the competitor who does the whole distance in the best time *and also* can give a fair report on the country he passes through. A second prize will be given to the competitor who gives in (within one hour after return) the best report, but one man cannot take both prizes.

This competition is *not* to be regarded as a race from points to points, but more as a military exercise, and riders will be expected to report on the country they pass through as to its suitability for the transport of troops of all arms. Information will also be required as to supplies (if any) of grass and water, and an estimate of the time such supplies are likely to last a force of, say, 100 men. Where creeks are crossed some information should be given as to fords, and whether such fords are available for all arms. In case it may be desired to strengthen one or other of the outposts good camping ground in the neighbourhood should be reported.

Means of communication between outposts and suitable posts for signalling by flash or otherwise may be reported on.

Bombay, March 23. HAROLD R. KING,
Lieut., B. L. H.

CHART AND COMPASS COMPETITION.—HINTS TO RIDERS.

The distance to be travelled is unknown. Riders should remember this and ride with discretion, as on their return to head-quarters it will be noted whether the horses are fit to be sent on or not. The officers in command of the outposts will make similar notes. The points of the compass mentioned in the various "orders" are not supposed to be exact, but are merely intended to give the rider a general idea of direction. The chart will explain the rest. Roads on the chart marked red are impassable and barred to competitors for 100 yards on each side.

Bombay, 23rd March. HAROLD R. KING,
Lieut., B. L. H.

As, of course, all could not start together, the names of starters had been drawn, and the riders were sent off in pairs, an interval of time being allowed between each pair, the odd numbers proceeding on a right-handed course to outposts 1, 2, 3, 4, and back to head-quarters, while the even numbers performed the same course, but in reverse direction, viz., to 4, 3, 2, 1, and then to head-quarters.

On arriving at Coorla the order to mount was given, and the party marched through the village to the place that had been selected for head-quarters, from which a view could be obtained of the first outpost to the west and of a good deal of the ground towards Old Coorla and beyond towards Ghatkopar. Captain Hodgkinson, the popular Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, had kindly offered to take charge of outpost No. 1. Lieutenant Cuffe was at No. 2, and Serjeant Instructor Still was at No. 3 (Poi), while Corporal Reddie was in command at No. 4. Special instructions had been given to the outpost at Poi that each rider was to be detained five minutes for watering his horse, while the out, osts at Nos. 1 and 4 were told to give a verbal message to each trooper who left to proceed to head-quarters. Thus the even numbers brought messages from No. 1, Captain Hodgkinson, and the odd numbers from No. 4, Corporal Reddie. The officer at each outpost was also instructed to note the time of arrival of each rider and the condition of his horse.

At 6-35 a. m. charts were given to Troopers Benson and Cameron, who were the first starters, and they were allowed five minutes to master the lay of the country in regard to their first orders, which were handed to them at the same time. It must be here stated that the riders were only informed of one distance that they had to travel. The order was to go to outpost No. 1, or No. 4, according as their number was odd or even. There they received fresh orders to go to No. 2 or 3, and so on. The roads barred were from Saki down to the turning for the Tanna Road, and thence to the turning for Ghatkopar station, and this road was patrolled by Trooper Bennett. At 6-40 the order to march was given, and the troopers dashed off on their journey. Ten minutes elapsed before the next pair were despatched, the same time being given to each for perusal of chart and orders, and by 7-10 the last had started. Below we give a rough idea of the relative position of the outposts to be visited.

At 8-3 a.m. Trooper Cameron, No. 2, galloped in to head-quarters and giving over his orders reported that the guard at the chapel (No. 1) considered the place untenable, and required assistance, and at 8-12 Trooper Fairclough, No. 3, came in from outpost No. 4, and brought a request that an ambulance party might be sent out, as sharp work was expected. These two troopers had been travelling in opposite directions, and had done the whole distance in almost exactly the same time, for No. 3 started 10 minutes after No. 2. With varying intervals the other riders came back, and by 9-30 the last had arrived and the reports were being written. We give below a full tabulated statement of numbers and names of the competitors, and their times round the course, which was about 12 miles measured on the map, but no doubt a much greater distance was covered by the riders.

Trooper.	Time of departure.	Time of return.	Time at No. 1	Time at No. 2	Time at No. 3	Time at No. 4	Time occupied.
							h. m.
1. J. Benson.	6-40	8-30	6-53	7- 9	7-34	8-15	1 50
2. P. E. Cameron ...	6-40	8- 3	7-58	7-42	7-23	6-55	1 23
3. J. Fairclough...	6-50	8-12	6-59	7-14	7-38	8- 0	1 22
4. T. S. Baker	6-50	9-32	9-21	...	8-37	8- 5	2 42
5. D. Brooks.	7- 0	8-35	7- 9	7-35	8- 0	8-23	1 35
6. J.M. Ryrie	7- 0	9-20	8-57	8-41	8-11	7-12	2 20
7. H. P. Gordon	7-10	8-35	7-16	7-36	8- 3	8-25	1 25
8. W. D. Graham.....	7-10	9-10	9 0	8-35	8-16	7-30	2 0

Having regard to the object of the competition, the value of reports and other circumstances of the ride were taken into consideration, and it was decided that Troopers Cameron and Fairclough had tied, and were each entitled to a cup. A second prize was given for the best report furnished, and this was won by Sergeant Ryrie, who, though his time for completing the distance was longer than that of several of the other riders, sent in by far the most valuable report, and indeed he appeared to be the only rider who fully appreciated and endeavoured to fulfil the object with which he was sent on his ride round the outposts. It is to be hoped that in future competitions riders will remember this in order that, should it ever be required of them in actual service, they may show that they have profited by the instruction which these competitions are intended to give them.

We append Sergt. Ryrie's report, as it is an excellent example of the way in which work of this kind can be turned to practical purpose. It should be mentioned that Trooper Brooks also sent in a fair report. On the whole the competition may be regarded as a success, and great thanks are due to Captain Hodgkinson and Sergeant-Major Still for the valuable assistance they gave, and to Lieutenant Cuffe and Corporal Reddie for taking charge of outposts—a somewhat weary duty on the present occasion, though, no doubt, lively enough before a real enemy. Trooper Patrick acted as orderly to Lieutenant King at head quarters.

SERGEANT RYRIE'S REPORT.

Kurla, March 24.

The country traversed is in general of a broken nature, being intersected at intervals with many lanes and a few nullahs. The passage of cavalry and infantry would not be difficult, plenty of cover being available for manœuvring purposes, and a stout resistance could be made by a small body of troops against an attacking army. Artillery could not be so readily utilized owing to the broken nature of the country, but once on the ground this arm could take up a very strong position, particularly on the hills between Ghatkopar and Poi. The roads are in good order, and could be used largely for transport purposes ; the railway also would be valuable for keeping an army supplied with provisions and other necessaries. The lanes are not in such good order, but would prove useful, although in wet weather it is doubtful if these would be passable, lying as they do in most instances below the level of the surrounding ground. There are no water-courses of importance, with the exception of the creek close at hand, over which there is a bridge and other primitive means of crossing, so that no difficulties in the passage of troops (of all kinds) would be met with in this direction. It is, of course, somewhat difficult to judge what the extent or depth of water would be during the rainy season, but I am of opinion that the difficulties, if any, could be readily overcome.

The supplies available for men are very scanty, also the grain necessary for horses. Grass, however, would appear to be plentiful. Water also is plentiful, if I except the neighbourhood of Ghatkopar, though the quality thereof in many places seemed to me questionable. In this connection I may mention that the information I was able to gather from the outposts was very meagre, and the same applies to the natives of the country, whose language in most instances was quite unintelligible to me. An exception to this I found at Marole, where I was able to obtain a certain amount of information.

The available means of transport in the shape of bullock carts is plentiful, and would prove very useful for conveying supplies, tents, and ammunition from one point to another.

Good ground for camping purposes is available, the best of these being in the neighbourhood of Marole, on account of the greater quantity of supplies and water procurable than in other places, though, from a defensive point of view, the country between Ghatkopar and Poi would be more suitable if the railway and the surrounding roads were properly held.

The means of communication between outposts did not seem to me good, except by messenger, which would be unreliable between Ghatkopar and Poi owing to the presence of the enemy on the roads running W. and N.-W. from the former outpost. Communication between the outpost on the Andheri road and the one at the chapel to the north of this could be accomplished either as above or by flash ; but this would not be so in the case of the former and Poi, from each of which messengers would have to be sent from one to the other. Respecting the chapel and this, communication could be effected by flash, provided the officer in charge of the latter took up a position on the high ground overlooking the creek.

There is one other point worthy of mention I think, and that is the quantity of stone available for the repair of roads and other purposes—there are also numbers of old bungalows more or less in ruin, the material of which could be utilized in many ways.

The only verbal message I was instructed to convey was received from outpost No. 4 at the chapel, which was to the effect that our vedettes were holding the hills to the W. of his station.—Yours, &c.,

J. M. RYRIE,
Sergt.

AN OCCUPIER'S RIGHT TO TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the rules made by Government under section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, Act V. of 1879, rule 98 runs thus :—"When the right of Government to any trees in a survey number has been once disposed of to the occupant, or when reserved trees have been once cut and removed, whether at or *before*, or at any time after the grant of the occupancy, Government will have no further claim to trees of the same description which may afterwards grow in the number, or which may spring up from the old roots or stumps during the occupancy of the same occupant." Or, in other words, the right of occupying a survey number carries with it all the proprietary rights in all trees (including even teak, blackwood, or sandalwood), which may grow on the land or which may spring up from old roots or stumps subsequent to the grant of the occupancy, provided Government have exercised their own proprietary right by cutting and removing the trees from the land once at any time prior to or after the grant.

Government now intend to vary this rule by substituting for the word "before" in this rule the words "within five years before the grant." (See the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 31st January last, page 84.) In my humble opinion the proposed amendment of the rule is objectionable, chiefly on the following grounds :—

(1.) That it will entail a heavy loss on those occupants of public lands who have, acting on the faith of Government, spent money in protecting trees which may have grown during their occupancy under the existing rules.

(2.) That it will undoubtedly give rise to many breaches of the Forest law as regards such trees, standing on the occupied land as were not cut and removed by Government immediately before the proposed period of five years.

(3.) That it will give rise to constant friction between the occupant and the Forest officers employed in looking after such trees.

(4.) That the occupant will have virtually to protect these trees to avoid any annoyance from Forest officers without any corresponding recompense for so doing.

(5.) That the proper cultivation of the land taken up by the occupant will be considerably interfered with by such trees.

(6.) That it will go to deter many persons from building for the right of occupancy.

(7.) That to his inconvenience and annoyance, the occupant will have to give access to Government officials entrusted with Forest administration to the land occupied and paid for by him whenever they may demand.

For these and many other reasons, I would respectfully venture to suggest to Government the desirability of leaving the rule now in force undisturbed.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI.

THE FRAMJI DINSHAW PETIT LABORATORY.

The following Government Resolution was issued yesterday :—

Educational Department, Bombay Castle, 27th March 1889.

The sum of Rs. 75,000 having been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit for the purpose of erecting and fitting a Laboratory for Scientific Medical Research on a site which has been approved by the donor in the immediate vicinity of the Grant Medical College, the Governor in Council has much pleasure in accepting the offer, and in doing so desires to publicly thank Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit for his munificence in supplying an institution the want of which has long been felt by those most interested in promoting the cause of higher medical education in this presidency. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the institution shall be called "The Framji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory for Scientific Medical Research." Instructions for the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates for the proposed building have already been given.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MR. A. LUCAS, C.S., and Mr. W. H. LUCAS, C.S., Assistant Collectors at Poona, have been transferred to Khandesh, and Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.S., on return from leave, will do duty as Assistant Collector of Poona.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send for publication in your paper an important letter from the pen of the learned acting Principal of the Deccan College on the subject of University Reform. So great is the interest which Professor Selby evinces in this subject that immediately after the publication of my letter, dated 1st Feb., in your journal, he, unsought, favoured me with the letter above referred to. I am sincerely grateful to Professor Selby for the prompt and valuable assistance given by him in regard to this important question of University Reform. Immediately on the receipt of the letter in question, I sent a letter to Professor Selby, in which I brought to his notice the defects of the curriculum recently proposed. It is a matter of sincere pleasure to me to have the following opinion from him :—"I do not pretend that the new scheme drawn up is exactly what I should have wished. I myself prepared and submitted a very different scheme to the committees, but in questions of this kind the result must always be a compromise." I may, when the proper time comes, publish the whole correspondence.—Yours, &c.,

Sholapur, March 27. Y. N. RANADE.

Poona, Sunday.

My dear Ranade,—I see that you are writing on the subject of University Reform. The question is now a practical one. I think myself that you have taken up a wrong position, and, perhaps, you wont mind my making one or two suggestions to you.

You are running a tilt against general culture. Yet surely the promotion and diffusion of general culture is the one thing for which a University exists. General does not, necessarily, mean superficial, and as for your friend, the 'specialist,' I should define him as a person trained to look only to one aspect of things, and it is just for the correction of this one-sidedness that Universities exist. You would separate History from Metaphysics. But what does one really know of an opinion apart from the circumstances in which it has grown and worked? Or what do you know of historical facts apart from the opinions which have determined men's action? Apply this in your own mind to the philosophy of natural rights and the history of the French Revolutions. The connection of economics with history is obvious and close. I find it difficult to imagine how in the present condition of this country a man can question the expediency, rather the necessity of a knowledge of history, economics, and the principles of political and moral rights. If the educated classes of this country are ever to influence it for good, they must learn to see things whole. They can't carry away from their University an answer to the question of life in their pockets, but they can and ought to go away with a knowledge of what those questions are and the conditions requisite to a solution of them. I don't allow the justice of your statement that English Universities specialize. The best men at any rate are obliged to compete in schools, which are not special. Circumstances have led men to think it desirable to specialize in certain directions and for certain classes of men. But opinion then is not unanimous as to the advisability of what has been done. And, after all, the atmosphere of a University is an antidote to the poison of specialization in England. But where in India are the defects of a University education to be remedied when University life is over? And what general society is there during University life to force the specialist to regard things from the point of view of others? I wish that Cardinal Newman's "Idea of a University" were widely read in this country.

The question of vernaculars is rather difficult. Personally I am opposed to their re-introduction. They are of course of unequal merit ; but I don't see how they can serve either by structure or contents to discipline or instruct the mind. There seems to be an idea abroad that you can create languages by examinations, which I don't believe. Languages grow because people have something to say. If the vernaculars are poor, it is either because the ignorant do not wish to learn or because the educated are not willing to teach. In any case the vernaculars can neither be improved in form nor enriched in substance except through a knowledge of Sanscrit. I should be inclined to look for the improvement of them through the vernacular papers written by educated natives. The Professors of the Fergusson College have been publishing a Marathi paper. Have they done for the language?—Yours sincerely,

F. G. SELBY.

THE CORPORATION AND THE EDUCATIONAL BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All sensible persons cannot help feeling pained at the manner in which the proposal of Government to the Municipal Corporation for a reconsideration of a recent resolution of theirs in the department of education was met and considered. One might think from the tone which one or two of the members chose to adopt in reference to the question that Government had been proposing something very atrocious indeed, and had been also doing it in a manner equally scandalous. Surely Government are entitled, like any private person, to the ordinary courtesy of being assumed to be acting rationally until the contrary is proved, and the contrary has certainly not been proved, nor was any attempt made to do so. Readiness to find fault with official acts and an equal readiness to express dissent with want of moderation and temper are recognised to be the besetting sins of our would-be politicians; but if there was one person in this city believed to be free from the imputation of this sin, it was the gentleman who allowed himself most to offend on the occasion of the debate reported in your columns this morning. Granting that the intentions of Government in any particular proposal are not apparent or appear to be unsound ; granting even that Government, that is to say, those who represent Government, at times do more or less than they ought, that is no reason why public men should follow the example. In the best interests of the community they cannot afford to forget candour, courtesy, and respect.

That many members of the Corporation who were present on the occasion must presumably have felt in a measure, as the writer did on reading your report, cannot reasonably be doubted. An issue out of the unpleasant predicament they were placed in was suggested and the technicality of the resolution sought to be reconsidered not having existed for the statutory period of three months appears to have been accepted by one and all as a veritable relief. The result, however, will be allowed to be anything but satisfactory even in those very interests which were championed with such questionable warmth by one apparently smarting under a sense of personal affront. The public, however, are in the dark as to the present bearings of the whole question, and I would respectfully invite a consideration of the matter at your hands in that temperate manner which you knew so well how to employ.

For one thing the lay public would be interested in knowing how, if a resolution of the Corporation, not three months old, could not be reconsidered, the consequences of a possibly foolish resolution, inevitable within that period, are to be averted. If they cannot, the case would be one of technical legality run mad.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 27. A.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Major Robb, M D, has been allowed six months' special leave.

Major-General S de B Edwardes, C B, Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to proceed to England.

Lieut K D Broome, S C, has been permitted to return to duty.

Lieut-Col E M Ward, S C and Lieut A E S Searle, S C, have been granted extensions of leave.

Second Lieut R F Lush, West Yorkshire Regt, probationer, B S C, has been allowed to proceed to England on medical certificate.

Colonel Westropp has been allowed to proceed to England.

Major H P Young, squadron commander, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs.

Lieut Donald Baker. R M L, officiating wing officer, 2nd Bo Infantry has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

SURGEON-MAJOR EATON, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, David Sassoon Hospital, and Assistant to Civil Surgeon, Poona, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

CAPTAIN M. T. LYDE and Mr. J. Walker passed an examination in Somali on the 16th inst.

MR. G. F. SHEPPARD has been permitted to resign H. M.'s Covenanted Civil Service.

MR. E. C. MORRISON, C.S., has been granted six months' extension of leave.

THE tenure of the office of Superintendent of Matheran by Brigade Surgeon Barry has been extended to 30th June next.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR, C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector of Nasik.

THORNYCROFT TORPEDO-BOATS.

MR. JOHN DONALDSON, M. I. C. E., Member of the firm of Messrs. Thornycroft & Co., Torpedo-boat builders, Chiswick, delivered a lecture recently on the above subject at the Royal United Service Institution. As the subject is one of more than usual interest at the present moment, we publish a full report of the lecture :—

The branch of torpedo warfare with which, as a builder of torpedo-boats, I am associated, has undergone a great development—more especially of late years—and with a view to enabling you more fully to appreciate the extent of this development, and the value of our more recent improvements in those vessels, perhaps I may be allowed to commence my lecture by referring briefly and generally to the history of the torpedo-boat previous to 1881, when I last had the honour of lecturing on the subject in this room.

In the early days of torpedo warfare the ordinary steam-launch, converted into a torpedo-boat by being fitted with a spar torpedo, formed a ready and, in the hands of men of enterprise and resource, a most efficient means of offence, and old considerable service in the American and Russo-Turkish wars, and more recently in the war between Chili and Peru. Their speed was not great, yet such was the panic produced on board the vessels attacked that the casualties on board the boats were small as compared with the results obtained.

The tactics were those of surprise, in which speed was of less importance in the attack than in the subsequent escape, should the attack prove unsuccessful ; and these tactics were continued after the advent of the fast torpedo-boat, which was considered simply as an improvement on the earlier steam-launch, and was armed with either the towing or the spar torpedo.

The towing torpedo was found unsuitable as an armament for the small fast vessels of that period, and soon gave place to the spar, with which weapon most of the vessels built by my firm previous to 1878 were armed ; those built for the French Government being fitted with a special buffer, so that if the engines were not stopped in time the boats might not suffer by collision with their enemy.

The introduction of the machine-gun as an armament for ironclads, however, rendered the immediate neighbourhood of one of these vessels almost, if not quite unapproachable, and many people thought and some said that the days of the fast torpedo-boat were numbered, and that anything which could be done by them could be done equally well by an ordinary steam launch as in the days of yore.

This idea was brought very forcibly home to the professional mind by the remarkable diagrams illustrating Captain (now Admiral) Hopkin's report in 1880 on the competitive trials between Nordenfelt and Hotchkiss machine-guns, and showing the disastrous effect of employing these weapons against models of second class torpedo-boats.

The non-professional mind was greatly assisted in the same direction by a picture which, I understand, the late Mr. Hotchkiss had painted about that time, showing the repulse by a French ironclad armed with Hotchkiss guns of a number of torpedo-boats which had attacked her.

A photograph of this picture is on the table.

With the introduction of the Whitehead torpedo as an armament the future of the torpedo boat seemed to take a fresh departure, it being no longer necessary to go close up to the vessel attacked, from three to four hundred yards being considered near enough for successful practice, and large numbers of vessels fitted with the means of discharging this weapon were ordered by the various Governments, the smaller vessels designated by the English Admiralty second-class boats being fitted with various devices, such as side frames, dropping gear, steam impulse gear, and ultimately, ejecting tubes suited for air impulse, and the larger, or first class boats, being fitted with air impulse ejecting tubes.

The earlier first class boats built for the English Admiralty had a single swivelling tube on the forward deck, and the torpedo could be fired without stopping the way of the vessel, a matter of great importance in combatting the machine-guns, and it is noteworthy that England was the first to adopt the swivelling gun, which in various forms is now being adopted abroad.

These various improvements demanded fresh tactics, and with the establishment of schools for their study in various countries, the knowledge of the capabilities of the fast torpedo-boat was greatly developed, and its reputation rose till it culminated in 1886, when Admiral Aube, then French Minister of Marine, considered it the war vessel of the future, and is said to have stopped to work on some ironclads as being a useless expenditure.

The models A and B on the table represent the typical boats of the English Navy in 1881, A being a first-class boat of the period with its swivelling tube forward and reserve torpedoes in carriages amid ships, and being a second-class boat with torpedoes in side frames, one ready for discharging, and the other in the stowed position.

The immense advance which has been made in these boats is shown by the models C, and D, the former of which represents a first-class boat recently designed by us to suit the Admiralty requirements and to embody all our most recent improvements, and the latter a second-class boat, designed under similar conditions.

With the exception of the very early vessels built by us in which the propeller was abaft the ruddear, our torpedo-boats previous to 1886 were, as a rule, fitted, like ordinary vessels, with the rudder abaft the propeller and depended for their steering going astern, and a certain amount of increase of turning power going ahead upon balanced rudders placed forward, which were so arranged that they might be raised or lowered at the discretion of the commander, and if necessity required might be dropped altogether.

The rudders forward were not by any means satisfactory, although they increased the manœuvring power of the boats, partly because the arrangements for working them simultaneously with the after-rudder were somewhat complicated, and partly because they so readily caught up floating obstructions, such as nets, ropes, &c. On the second-class boats they were somewhat dangerous if suddenly put over when the boat was rolling in a sea-way, and were discontinued in these boats on that account.

In 1886 we completed two small boats for the Admiralty, numbered respectively 99 and 100, second-class boats, in which the rudder question was completely solved by the adoption of our patent system of double rudders.

These rudders, as may be seen in Diagram No. I, which illustrates No. 100 second-class boat, and in the model which represents a design for a guard boat for submarine mines, are placed one on each side of the propeller, and as may be readily imagined, cause the whole volume, or nearly the whole volume of water from the propeller to be deflected to one side or the other, according to the position of the rudders, and to the direction in which the engines are working, whether ahead or astern.

In order to decrease the lateral resistance and to secure as much as possible of the turning effect of the volume of water from the propeller, the dead wood is cut away, as shown, a device probably as old as navigation, and together with the prototype of balanced rudders may be seen any day on board the large country boats on the Hughli.

Like every invention of any value, the double rudders took a good deal of working out, but their value was so distinct in Nos. 99 and 100, that the twenty-five first class boats ordered from us by the Admiralty were fitted in this way, as were all subsequent vessels to which the system was applicable. The stems of rudders were fitted with quadrants, into which screws, carried on a spindle between them, were geared. This spindle in the case of second-class boats, had a pitch pulley fixed at one end to take a pitch chain worked from the steering wheel, and in the case of first class boats was worked direct by means of a steam steering engine lying between the rudder stems.

It would naturally be supposed that these side rudders should be

ordinary second-class boats in manœuvring power, the circles being completed in an average of 44 seconds to starboard and 46½ seconds to port, with a diameter of 49 yards, while the ordinary second-class boats took 85½ seconds to starboard and 60 seconds to port, with a diameter of circle of 94 yards.

A very remarkable feature of these turning experiments was the fact that in going astern the circles were completed in less time than when going ahead, viz., 43½ seconds to starboard and 40 seconds to port, results which will be appreciated. by Officers engaged in handling these fast boats, as with the facility with which the engines can be stopped and started, almost anything can be done in the way of manœuvring by a man with a little experience and a clear head.

With regard to the other improvement with which these boats were fitted, viz., the tubulous boiler, I may say that previous to 1860 my partner, Mr. Thornycroft, had gone thoroughly into the boiler question, and had thought out everything that was possible in the way of compact, light and powerful boilers, and in his first fast steam-launch, the "Ariel" built in 1863, had adopted the locomotive type as that most likely to meet all the requirements of a fast steam-launch.

This was the boiler of the "Miranda," and of all fast boats built by us, whether for torpedo-boats or for the fast pleasure launches on which the reputation of my firm was originally founded, and I think I may fairly claim that we were the first to use the locomotive boiler as a marine boiler.

As time went on, however, and greater demands were made for steam, without any possible concession in the way of weight, which, be it remembered, had all to be floated, the locomotive boiler with its straight tubes and tube joints in close proximity to a fierce fire showed signs of distress.

Tubes leaked, and that persistently; priming occurred to an extent that frequently baffled all our efforts to continue a trial, and in a way that was most puzzling. Sometimes we could run with a high wind pressure, such as in some boats which I delivered to the French Government at Cherbourg, in which we used a pressure equal to 10 inches of water, and at other times we could not use two or three inches without priming

Skill also in the working of the boilers was a great consideration, and an experienced stoker made a wonderful difference in a trial trip, not only in the keeping of steam, but in ensuring that the ordinary difficulties might not be greatly enhanced by the addition of a boiler explosion.

I am thankful to say that in our own hands no such explosion has ever occurred, but I regret to have to add that, after some boats left our hands, the nearest approach to an explosion which the design and construction of the boilers admitted had taken place through the ignorance of the people working the boilers, with most disastrous effect.

Many attemps have been made to produce high-pressure steam in tubulous boilers, that is to say in boilers in which the water is inside the tubes, in contradistinction to those in which the water is outside the tubes, notably in the case of the "Perkins" boiler, and more recently in that of the "Herreschoff" and "Du Temple" boilers.

The "Perkins" boiler has not been tried in a torpedo-boat, but the "Herreschoff" has, both in this country and in America.

The results in this country were to a certain extent, satisfactory, but it is noteworthy that since 1883, when the last boats fitted in this way were delivered to the Admiralty, no others have been ordered. They are still manufactured in America, however, by the Messrs. Herreschoff.

The "Du Temple" boiler has been used a good deal in France for steam-launches, and latterly, I believe, for torpedo-boats.

At first sight it appears to be not unlike the "Thornycroyft" boiler in its leading particulars, so much so that its inventor, M. Du Temple, considers the "Thornycroft" boiler to be simply a piracy of his invention, and nothing apparently will persuade him to the contrary. The points of difference, however, are clear, and are just those which contribute to the success of the "Thornycroft" boiler as a torpedo-boat boiler.

The first "Thornycroft" boiler was fitted to the steamer "Peace," built by us for the Baptist Missionary Society in 1883, for service on the Congo.

It was the result of much careful experiment, and although well adapted for the particular service for which it was designed, was in many ways, not quite suited for torpedo-boat work.

Its lasting properties, however, have had a five years' test, and on the 18th of September last, Mr. Grenfell, the missionary in charge of the boat, reports as follows :—

"The boiler itself is doing splendidly, and we have no difficulty in keeping up steam sufficient for 400 revolutions—in fact, quite steam enough for any purpose, and when head to wind often too much."

The torpedo-boat type of tubulous boiler is shewn on Diagram 2, but is perhaps best illustrated by the model on the table.

It will be seen to consist simply of three cylinders lying parallel to each other, the two smaller being at the base of the structure, and the larger one at the top.

These cylinders are rigidly connected by means of two large tubes at the fire-door end, by which the water returns from the upper to the lower cylinders by two stays at the outer end, and by the lower cylinders being firmly fixed to the seatings attached to the floors of the boat.

A further connection exists between the top and bottom cylinders in the great multitude of small tubes curiously but methodically contorted, the ends of which are firmly fixed in the top halves of the lower and upper cylinders.

These are the steam generating tubes, and are perfectly free to move under the influence of expansion or contraction caused by differences of temperature or of pressure.

On looking carefully it will be noticed that the inner row of tubes forming what would be the crown of the fire-box, and the outer row forming what would be the shell in an ordinary boiler, are by means of a very simple alternation of their ends, made to lie quite close together, so that none of the products of combustion can pass between them. The lower part of the upper cylinder is thus protected from the direct action of the heat, and none of the products of combustion can reach the outer casing.

The tubes are fixed in the cylinders by expanding, in the ordinary way, and an outer casing of thin steel covers the whole.

In the upper half of the upper cylinder a curved baffle-plate with serrated edges is fixed to protect the steam pipe and allow of the quiet separation of the water and steam.

The fire-bars are disposed at the base of the boiler, and between the two lower cylinders, and have a fire-brick framework all round them, the end portions of which protect the outer casings where there are no tubes, and the side portions act as protectors to the lower cylinders, and as bridges over which the flame must pass on its way to the chimney.

When steam is required the boiler is filled with water up to the middle of the upper cylinder, and the fire is lighted.

The products of combustion pass over the side bridges, and through the spaces between the lower ends of the generating tubes into the spaces between the tubes and along them to the upper half of the upper cylinder, whence they are drawn off to the chimney.

In addition to the heat absorbed from the gases a great amount of radiated heat is received by the tubes forming the crown of the furnace.

(To be continued.)

ATHLETIC NOTES.

MR. WILLIAM H. HOPWOOD of St. Paul's Guild Football Club, Hammersmith, W., states: "I have suffered great pain for several years from a strained tendon. Much of the time I was unable to walk without the aid of a stick. I tried all kinds of remedies without obtaining relief, until I used St. Jacobs Oil, when the result was marvellous. After a few applications the pain left and I was able to walk as well as ever. Later on I got a nasty bruise at football, when I again used the sovereign remedy with equally good results."

Mr. Thomas Charles Fullinger, the well-known bicycle-rider, of 16 High Street, Lowisham, says, in referring to a strained leg, "I have found St. Jacobs Oil has done my leg a power of good."

Athletes everywhere are vieing with each other in their testimony as to the wonderful efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil. Edward Hanlan, ex-champion of the world; G. E. B. Timewell, who rode from Sydney to Rockhampton, 1,300 miles, on a bicycle; John Rolfe, champion bicyclist of Austria; and John C. Copland, who rode from Sydney to Melbourne and back—1,200 miles on a tricycle—all say that the remedy in question, St. Jacobs Oil, is invaluable in training, and will cure strains of the muscles, stiffness and rheumatism.

The London *Daily Sportsman*, in an editorial article of May 15th last, says:—"Many of our athletes are using St. Jacobs Oil, and find it remarkably efficacious in reducing sprains. We have tried it ourselves with great advantage. It is a most valuable specific, and we cordially recommend it to all who are engaged in pastimes which require extra exertion, and which sometimes cause distension of the muscles, &c."

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

THE second general memorandum on the prospects of the Indian Wheat Crop of the season 1888-89 is as follows :—

The "second reports" on the condition and prospects of the wheat crop of the current season having been received from all Province, the following particulars gathered from them and from other sources are published for information. In the Punjab the area under wheat at the end of February was 6,776,800 acres, or 12 per cent. over the area reported at the end of December. The present area exceeds the wheat area of last harvest by 597,000 acres, but it is believed that the estimate is too high for some districts, and that the actual wheat area of the coming harvest will not be much above 6,500,000 acres. The condition of the crops was, when the special report was submitted, most promising throughout the Province, and if the weather continues favourable, a bumper harvest is expected. From a later report it is learnt that the recent bright weather has been beneficial, and that prospects continue to be excellent, except in some parts of Lahore and Hissar.

For the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no estimate of area has yet been received. The condition of the crop, especially on unirrigated lands, had up to the 24th February, on the whole, been greatly improved by the abundant rain which fell in that month. Cloudy weather, however, caused some injury in the eastern and north-eastern districts. The most recent telegraphic reports state that reaping has commenced and that the prospects of the winter harvest are fair.

In the Central Provinces the total area under wheat is estimated to be 4,100,000 acres, or 645,000 acres below that of the previous year. Nor is the quality of the crop very satisfactory, owing to the unfavourable character of the winter rainfall. Ir the northern districts the harvest will, it is believed be a very poor one, and in the important wheat-growing districts of Damoh, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, and Hoshangabad, the straw is very short, and the plants are too thin. No damage has, however, been caused by frost or rust, and it is probable that the outturn may be between 8 and 10 annas, 16 annas being taken to represent a full average. In Chattisgarh prospects in the north are fair, but in the centre and south an inferior crop is expected. In the southern districts prospects are much better, the crop being equal, if not quite up, to the average. The fact that since October a brisk export has been going on to Bombay indicates, it is thought, that the people do not anticipate a very bad outturn. The latest information is that the harvest has begun, and that the probable outturn of wheat in Saugor and Jabalpur will be 10 and in Hoshangabad 6 annas.

In the Bombay Presidency the wheat area on the 20th February was estimated at 2,928,200 acres. The November rains helped materially to extend the area sown, but the condition of the crop on the date of the report was not promising. In parts of the Surat district, the condition of the crops is not satisfactory. The probable outturn of wheat in Kathiawar is expected to be 16 annas.

The wheat area in Berar is now estimated at 936,074 acres, or 11 per cent. less than last year. The causes ascribed for this decrease are scanty rainfall, rotation of crops, and to an extension of area sown with cotton. The condition of the crop was good on the date of the report, and the outturn is estimated at about 10 annas. From other sources it is learnt that the harvest has commenced and prospects are favourable.

In Bengal the area under wheat is roughly 960,000 acres, and on the whole an average ten-anna crop or a little more may be expected.

In Central India prospects are good. In Rajputana agricultural conditions are reported to be generally satisfactory. No satisfactory information is available from Hyderabad, but in Mysore the standing crops are said to be in good condition.

The condition of other food crops than wheat is sufficiently favourable to lead to an anticipation that no such abnormal demand will be made upon wheat as to interfere with the export trade.

The supposed normal wheat are a of each Province is given below :—

Punjab	6,765,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,081,000
Central Provinces	3,967,000
Bombay (including Baroda)	2,871,000
Berar	855,000
Bengal (Behar)	1,267,000
Rajputana	1,500,000
Central India	2,500,000
Hyderabad	1,016,000
Mysore	17,000
Kashmir	500,000
Total...	26,339,000

Summarising very briefly the abstracts above recorded, it may be noted that in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bengal, Rajputana, and Central India the extent and quality of the wheat harvest will be quite up to the ordinary standard, and are specially good in the northern portion of the region covered by these Provinces and States. In the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Berar there will be a decided deficit.

THE SUKKUR BRIDGE.

A CORRESPONDENT from Sukkur informs us that the formal testing of the Sukkur Bridge took place on the 20th instant. The testing-train consisted of 34 iron-framed 10-ton wagons loaded with ballast, two brake-vans, and two locomotives of the L. class type, provided with steam-brakes. The train was marshalled in the following order :—

Brake-van, 17 wagons, 2 Engines (facing one another) 17 wagons, brake-van. The train left the Sukkur station at 6-30 a.m., and the testing experiments lasted till 11 a.m. The speed was from 10 to 35 miles an hour, and the experiments were pronounced to be a complete success. Most of the Railway officers were present, including the Consulting and Deputy Consulting Engineers for Railways, and the Director, North-Western Railway. There was a large concourse of native spectators from Sukkur, Rohri, and the surrounding villages, who, our correspondent adds, assembled to witness the anticipated break-down of the bridge and tumbling in of the whole train into the river below, but were, in this respect, disappointed and, perhaps, not a little astonished to see the whole train pass and repass over the bridge in safety at a high rate of speed. The bridge will, it is said, be open for traffic from the 1st proximo.—*Phœnix.*

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

THE chronic form of indigestion is due to errors in diet frequently repeated, to the impoverishment of the blood and consequent debility of the whole digestive apparatus, the result of long or frequent exposures to malarious influences, or to imperfect recovery from acute and exhausting diseases, or to continued indiscretion.

Symptoms.—These are discomfort or pain in the region of the stomach, more or less intermittent and spasmodic, experienced usually within two hours after eating, attended often by much flatulence and eructations of a hot sour fluid; some times by giddiness and headache. All these symtoms are much less severe than in acute indigestion. Some times they follow the meals at long intervals, at others, not; at times they are accompanied by diarrhœa alternating with constipation. The tongue is usually coated and "sticky," the head uncomfortable, and the mental faculties depressed. In common parlance, the dyspeptic always feels the presence of his stomach. (Generally speaking, a *chronic* disease is one that lasts more than six weeks.)

Remedial Measures.—These should begin with simplifying the diet, taking food regularly but often, and in smaller quantities than usual, using only meat that is easily digested; making some of the cereals with milk into gruels, or taking milk, that has been predigested with Zymine, either alone or with egg-custards. Plain wheat bread, *if good*, or toast, or biscuit may be added.

Vegetables and condiments should be discarded, except where there are *idiosyncrasies.*

Where there is a "sour stomach," the administration of two to six sodium bicarbonate tabloids will afford immediate relief; though to cure the tendency to *acidity*, potassium bicarbonate tabloids should be taken, and may be relied on.

For an ordinary case of indigestion, probably there is nothing better than a peptonic tabloid after each meal. For pain, nux vomica is the agent. Five to ten drops of the tincture may be taken in a wineglass of water. Its effects are felt at once. It should be noted that five drops of dilute muriatic acid in a wineglass of water, before meals, cures sour stomach. Quinine and nux vomica may also be taken. For those troubled with indigestion from starchy matters, a little Kepler Extract of Malt is the thing required. "Health," London.

SURGEON A. F. FERGUSON, M.B., C.M., will act as Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy in the Grant Medical College with effect from Surgeon Major Water's departure.

THE EMPRESS MARKET AT KARACHI.

THE "Empress" Market in Karachi was opened on Thursday evening, 20th instant.

The foundation stone had been laid by Sir James Fergusson when he was Governor of Bombay, and has been carried to completion under the superintendence of the Municipal Engineer, Mr. James Strachan. The market consists of four galleries, 46 feet in width, surrounding an open quadrangle, 130 feet long by 100 feet broad, and a range of buildings behind the main market, the whole affording accommodation for 280 shops and stallkeepers. The south front of the building, which is that now facing you, has a length of 231 feet, with a tower 140 feet high rising from the centre. In the tower is a clock, showing the time on four skeleton iron dials, each measuring 6 feet in diameter, and filled in with glass. It chimes the quarter hours on two bells weighing respectively 6 and 8½ cwts, and the hours on a third bell weighing 15 cwts. The clock and bells were made by Messrs. Smith and Son, of Clerkenwell, and they have been fitted up here by Mr. Trevena. The contractors for the building were Mr. Attfield of Lahore for the foundations, and Messrs. Walli Mahomed Jiwun and Dalloo Khejoo for the superstructure. The total cost of the markets, including the clock and bells, will [amount to about Rs. 1,20,000.

The Commissioner in Sind, addressing the assembly, said :—"It has given me great pleasure to accede to the request of the President and Members of the Karachi Municipal Corporation that I should preside at the ceremony of opening the "Empress" market, which forms alike a worthy memorial of the Jubilee of our beloved Sovereign, the Queen Empress, and a conspicuous ornament of our town. This building is one of which the citizens of Karachi may well be proud. Substantial, handsome, well-ventilated, and spacious, it is admirably adapted in its arrangement and accessories to the purposes it is intended to serve. I do not think that any city in the Presidency, excepting the Presidency town, Bombay, can boast of a finer market; and I feel sure that all here present will agree with me that the structure, as it stands complete to-day, reflects the highest credit on its designer and architect, Mr. James Strachan, and on the contractor, who built it, Mr. Wali Mahomed Jiwan, to whom I am shortly to have the pleasure of presenting a *lungi*, as a mark of appreciation of the excellence of his work. Mr. James Strachan's labours are well-known to all of you, and scarcely need an eulogium from me. He has filled for many years the difficult post of Municipal Engineer and Secretary with singular success, and the Karachi waterworks, and many other sound and useful public works in all parts of the City, bear convincing testimony of his well-directed energy, and of his skill and taste as an engineer and constructor. The remarkable improvement that has taken place in recent years in the buildings constructed for business purposes, and as dwelling-houses in Karachi, and the resulting improvement in the comfort of many of its inhabitants, are happy consequences of the good example set by the Municipality in providing public buildings of superior class and architectural beauty. Twenty years ago the town of Karachi was but a collection of mud houses; we see it to-day a city of stone. It has yet to reach the marble stage, but that, too, is probably within its destiny. Its commercial prosperity is constantly and rapidly progressing, and bids fair to justify within no very lengthy period the audacity of its Port Trustees, in selecting for the motto of their young Trust, the words "Karachi Janna Judica." The natural advantages the Port possesses in its geographical position are certain to assert themselves, and to bring about sooner or alter the construction of the railways you so ardently desire. Your aspirations in this direction may have been checked for the moment; but you have no reason whatever to be disheartened, and I feel that I cannot do better than repeat the advice I gave you on a former occasion, and recommend you not to cease from your endeavours, but to continue to agitate and to press on public attention the advantages this port has to offer and the benefits that would result to no small stretch of Northern India from a shortening of the line of railway communication between Delhi and Karachi. I may also venture now to express publicly my earnest hope that the question of the transfer of the Government of Sind may be speedily set at rest. The prolonged uncertainty does not tend to increase the efficiency of the administration, and it cannot be expected that while this question remains open much Government money will be spent for the advancement of the province of Sind, or for the development of its resources or of its local institutions. You will allow me, I am sure, to recall to your memories on this occasion my predecessor in office Mr. Erskine, whose name will always remain closely associated with the Harbour improvements and with much of the most valuable administrative work done by the Commissioners who have successively exercised authority in Sind. It may be said with truth, that he systematised the whole revenue administration of the province, and that the revenue settlements, which he devised and introduced, are more acceptable to the people, while they are more profitable to the State than any of those that they superseded. That this market stands on the convenient site it occupies, is mainly due to Mr Erskine's prudent foresight in jealously guarding the open space between the Scotch Kirk and the Biluch Lines, as a lung of the future city. A determined effort was made some years ago, as some of you will remember, to take up this land for building shops and private residences, but Mr. Erskine refused to sanction the proposed sal s, and insisted on the reservation of the whole area for public purposes, with the result that a large clear space in a central position was available for the market, which, open on all sides to the air of heaven, promises to be as wholesome, as it certainly is conveniently situated. And now, gentlemen, I will, with your permission, address to you a few words on your Municipal affairs. The Karachi Municipality at the present time is, I think, one of the most successful of the local self-government institutions in the Presidency, and I have nothing but commendation to bestow on the labours of the Corporation, and its present working and management. Under the Chairmanship of Mr. McHinch, its debates are conducted in a business-like manner; and the whole body of Commissioners works harmoniously for the public good, with an almost entire absence of the personal and sectarian disputes, and the acrimonious discussions that mar and disfigure the proceedings of some other Municipalities, to which an Electoral franchise has been granted. This is a somewhat remarkable feature of a Corporation, representing a Cosmopolitan Community, like that which peoples Karachi. It is the outcome of the good sense and public spirit that pervades the Commissioners collectively, and individually; and I am confident that I shall be but echoing the general opinion of the Corporation and of the ratepayers, when I say that the tact and urbanity of the Municipal President, Mr. McHinch, as well as his capacity for management, and the respect with which he has inspired all classes of his fellow townspeople, have contributed very greatly to this good result. Gentlemen, Karachi owes much to Mr. McHinch. With a large business of his own demanding his attention he, nevertheless, unselfishly devotes much of his time to public affairs; and whether as Commanding Officer of the Sind Volunteer Rifles, or President of the Municipality, or President of the Chamber of Commerce, or Member of the Port Trust, his services to the public are unremitting and praiseworthy in the highest degree. I desire to notice also the good work done by the managing committee, which is composed of nine members, whose names I will mention. Mr. Udharam Mulchand, Mr. French, Mr. Hasan Ali, Mr. Kothari, Mr. Faizmahomed Mr. Gidhumal Lekraj, Mr. Tahilram Khemchand, Mr. Byramji Jehangir, and Mr. McHinch. The committee meets once in every week. Each meeting lasts for some hours, and deals with a multiplicity of subjects; and although the gentlemen serving on it are busy men, with important private work to look after, and six out of the nine members must be present to form a quorum, it is most creditable to them that adjournments for want of a quorum have been almost unknown during the last two years.

There is one other suggestion I also wish to make to you. Now, that we have a good market, we should also have a yearly show of fruits and vegetables and flowers, under Municipal auspices, in the cold season. There is a great want and demand in Karachi for these commodities, and an expenditure of a few hundred rupees in prizes would be likely to stimulate their production and improve their quality. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I must not detain you longer. It remains only for me to thank you for the patience with which you have heard me, and, as requested by Mr. McHinch, to declare the "Empress Market," open, and to dedicate it to the use of the public for ever.

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Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as a gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

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BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL UNION.

THE third annual report of the Bombay Educational Union for the year 1888 has been issued as follows :—

The Bombay Educational Union was able to show during the first two years of its existence that it had done some useful work by inviting the attention of the Educational Department to several important educational questions and that of the Uninersity to matters connected with examinations conducted by that body. The Union has cause to congratulate itself that several of the recommendations made both to the Educational Department and the University were favourably considered and in many cases carried out. During the third year of its existence also, namely, the year ending 31st December 1888, the Union has had before it several important questions. During this year in all 8 meetings were held. The membership of the Union included, as formally, 18 principal European, English-teaching and Anglo-Vernacular schools. The second annual general meeting was held on the 27th January 1888, when the report for the year 1887 was adopted, and the Rev. Dr. D Mackichan and Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Master were re-elected president and honorary secretary respectively. A special meeting was held on the 20th February 1888 to consider a letter addressed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas "to Heads of schools sending up candidates for Matriculation in the University of Bombay." In this letter the honourable gentleman invited the attention of the head masters of High Schools to the letters addressed by him to the University as well as to Graduates' and Undergraduates' Associations in Bombay. His object in addressing these letters was "*to discover the truth*—why so many candidates failed every year in the different University examinations." With this object in view, he requested the head masters of High Schools to inform him whether, in their opinion, a committee of experts to inquire into the matter was desirable, and whether they could supply him with any information which might help the committee proposed to be appointed in arriving at the truth. After a careful consideration of the letter it was thought advisable to take no action in the matter. At the same meeting as well as at other meetings specially held for the purpose the Union considered the question of the Matriculation Examination, with special reference to some of the recommendations made to the University in a letter dated the 13th August 1886, and also to the new rule made by the University, which permits a condidate for the Matriculation Examination to present himself on the production of a certificate from his guardian or private tutor. A representation had already been made to the University in 1887 with regard to this relaxed rule, but no action was taken in the matter by that body. From the statistics of several years (1880-1887) it appears that the percentage of candidates who had passed with private forms was very low when compared with that of candidates who had passed with school forms, the percentage in the case of the latter being 31, whereas the percentage in the case of the former was only 9. The Union, therefore, hopes that the University will be able to consider in the light of the experience gained during the last few years the desirability of returning to the former rule. At meetings, which were subsequently held, some important alterations were made in some of the rules of the Union, and the subject of the University School Final Examination was also discussed, in regard to which it was agreed to inform the University that in the opinion of the Union it was advisable to hold that examination immediately after the Matriculation Examination. At the third quarterly meeting held on the 24th July 1888, which was the first convened after the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University, the following resolution, after the transaction of other business, was passed unanimously :—"That the Union congratulate the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, its president, on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, expressing at the same time its satisfaction at the appointment, which it considers not only as a fit recognition of his services as an educationist, but as an honour done to the representatives of private enterprise in the field of education. At a special meeting held on the 13th August it was resolved to address a letter to the University, pointing out the very great inconvenience generally experienced by the candidates for the Matriculation Examination, owing especially to the roof of the *mandap*, erected for their accommodation, not being of a very substantial character, and also inviting its attention to the desirability of making all necessary arrangements to minimise the hardships to which the candidates in a large examination like the Matriculation Examination are subject. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that the arrangements made for the accommodation of the candidates at the last Matriculation were such as to give little or no cause for complaint. At a meeting held on the 20th October 1888, the Union considered a letter from Dr. Mackichan, intimating his resignation of the office of the President of the Union, as he thought that it was not convenient that he should hold that office along with the Vice-Chancellorship of the University.

After the consideration of the letter, the following resolution was unanimously passed :—"That the Union, in accepting with great regret Dr. Mackichan's resignation as their president, wish to record their sense of the marked ability with which he has discharged his duties as president, and of the zeal and industry which he has displayed in promoting the interests of the Union, in the establishment of which he had taken a leading part." At the same meeting the Rev. J. Mayer, S. J., was unanimously elected president in place of Dr. Mackichan. In conclusion, the Union hopes that although Dr. Mackichan has thought it advisable to resign the office of president, he will continue to take the same interest in the affairs of the Union as before, and to give the benefit of his advice and long experience which have been found so valuable and to which specially whatever useful work the Union has been able to do since its existence is in a large measure due.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A MAHARAJA'S WIFE REFUSES TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

PADMAVANTI VAHUJEE VS. GOSWAMI SHRI VITHLESHJEE DWARKANATHJEE.

THE plaintiff, the widow of Goswami Shri Dwarkanathjee Vrijvalubhjee Maharaja, prayed for a declaration that she was entitled to a house at Bhuleshwar, that the defendant may be decreed to deliver up the possession of the property to her, and to account for the rents and profits, to pay her Rs. 2,000 as damages for withholding possession of the property, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodhur, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity; instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the defendant, a son of the deceased Maharaja.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the defendant, said that on the last occasion the case was, that his Lordship gave an order for a commission to examine the plaintiff *de bene esse*; but as she declined to answer the question put to her by the Commissioner, the learned counsel would ask his Lordship to dismiss the suit.

The Judge: Has the Commissioner taken any notes of the proceedings?

Mr. Inverarity answered in the affirmative. The plaintiff, he said, declined to give answers in the presence of the parties, and the Commissioner was unable to do anything.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that, on an application made by the other side, an order was made by the Court to examine the plaintiff as a witness on behalf of the defendant. As she refused to give answers to the questions put to her, the other side must take the consequences. It could not, under any circumstances, be construed as a contempt of court. What really happened was that the plaintiff consented to give answers to any questions put to her through the medium of a female. All that she asked was that a female should be the medium of communication.

The Judge: To act merely as an interpreter?

Mr. Jardine replied in the affirmative. Plaintiff's evidence was not at all material to the case, and it was merely with a view to annoy her that the defendant insisted upon examining her as a witness.

The Judge enquired under what provision of law the counsel for the defendant asked for a dismissal of the suit. If there were no law upon the point, how could the Court dismiss the suit?

Mr. Latham said he did not want to press the point. All that his client wanted was to ensure her examination in any way.

The Judge suggested that the other side should submit to have her examined in the way proposed by her, that is, to have her examined through a female interpreter.

Mr. Latham ramarked that the Commissioner had no power to administer oath to an interpreter, such power being vested only in the court.

Mr. Jardine said that a school-mistress was actually present there to act as an interpreter.

The Judge: I see from the notes that she was actually sworn.

Mr. Jardine: Yes, but merely with a view to annoy us the other side raised an objection.

Mr. Latham said he remembered a case in which a lady of much higher rank than the plaintiff had given her evidence in open court; and the name of that lady was Rupabai (wife of a Kattiwar prince).

Mr. Jardine here asked permission to read the affidavits filed on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Latham objected, as no copies of the affidavits had been supplied to his client.

The Judge: What is the nature of the affidavits?

Mr. Jardine said they related to the customs prevailing among the sect of the plaintiff.

Mr. Latham said he did not in any way want to hurt the religious feelings of the plaintiff.

The Judge remarked that, if the plaintiff objected to her voice being heard by any male, it would be impossible to administer her an oath; and who could vouch for the truth of what she said?

Mr. Jardine suggested that, as a safeguard, the other side should select a female who would be allowed to sit close to the plaintiff and hear what she said. She had no objection to sit and give replies in the presence of the parties, but she only objected to her voice being heard by a male. The learned counsel could not understand on what possible ground an objection could be taken to this procedure, except to annoy the plaintiff. She would be sworn through an interpreter, as was done in this Court.

The Judge: Through an interpreter? But she objects to her voice being heard by a man! (Laughter.)

Mr. Jardine: But a female interpreter would swear her.

The Judge; But not unless the lady speak out loudly in the presence of men. (Laughter.) How can the case he proceeded with now?

Mr. Jardine: What can we do? She was the defendant's witness. It is absurd to ask the Court to dismiss the suit, and I would ask your Lordship to refuse the application.

The Judge enquired what course should the Court adopt under the circumstances. She refused to give replies to the questions put to her.

Mr. Jardine: The ordinary course.

The Judge: I would give an order for the issue of a second commission.

Mr. Latham said if she refused to give replies even then, she would be brought to Court for contempt of the court's order. The learned counsel would ask the Court to order her to appear at a certain place on a certain day for her examination. He would not like to hurt her religious feelings in any way.

The Judge asked under what section such an order could be made.

Mr. Latham: Under section 120 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Judge said that section was not applicable to the present case.

Mr. Latham said the Civil Procedure Code provided for non-attendance, but it said nothing about refusal to give evidence.

The Judge: If she refused, you may lay your complaint before a Magistrate.

Mr. Latham said that many person had been brought to court for contempt of things done outside the court.

The Judge: I think the best course would be to issue a writ for a second commission and to give her full intimation; and if she refused to give evidence again the suit would then be dismissed.

Mr. Jardine here put in several affidavits filed on behalf of the plaintiff.

Saturday next was then fixed for the examination of the plaintiff at her own house by a Commission.

MARCH 29.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

615—Craigie, L and O—Kessowji Damodhur Jairam vs Luchkmidas Ludha and another—Little, S, F and N.

619—Crawford and B—Raoji Vinayekrao Jugonnath Shunkersett vs. Luximibai—Craigie, L and O

620—Mirza, H K—Rajmahomed Peermahomed vs Mahomedbhoy Fullibhoy and another—Payne G. and S.

622—Little, S F and N Mithai vs. Moolbai and another Macfarlane, E and H.

623—Payne G S—Vazirbhor Thavur vs Allibhoy Assur—Thakurdas D and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

428-88—Payne, G and S—Nowroji Rustomji Buckriwadia vs. Sorabji Jamsetji Daroowalla—Wadia and G.—Part heard.

72-88—In person, Ramchundra Vinayek Ranjit vs. Krisnarao Narayan Rane and another. In person.

521-88—Kunderao M—Purshothum Shricrishnaji vs. Dayal Heeraji—D S Garud.

190-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Ananta Balcrushna Paye vs Lukhumsey Den—Payne, G and S.

316-87—Pestonjee and R—Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash vs. Buchoobai and others—J G Cama, L S F and N, P, G and S, M D, and J.

115-88—M H Khan—Omer Cassum and another vs Makibai and others—Tyabjee and D.

POONA RACES—1889.

THE appended prospectus of this year's race meeting at Poona has been issued by the W. I. T. Club :—

FIRST DAY.—Thursday, 19th September.

FIRST RACE.—"The Maiden Galloways."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arab and C.-B. Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Galloways landed after the 1st September 1888, allowed 4 lbs. Previous Winners once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra. C.-B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 1st May, 2 G. M.; entrance 1st July, 4 G. M.; entrance 1st September, 8 G. M. When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 3 G. M.; for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ mile.

SECOND RACE.—"The Wanowrie Stakes."—Rs. 400 from the Fund. A selling race for all Arabs. Weight 10 stone; winner to be sold for Rs. 800. If entered to be sold for less, 3 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 50 down to Rs. 300. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance 1 mile. Entrance 3 G. M. To close and name the day before the race.

THIRD RACE.—"The Poona Derby."—Rs. 1,500 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Galloways allowed 7 lbs., horses landed after the 1st September 1888, allowed 4 lbs. extra. Previous winners once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May, 3 G. M.; entrance 1st July, 8 G. M.; entrance 1st Sept., 15 G. M.; When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 5 G. M.; for each horse declared to start. Half the starting sweepstakes to go to the third horse. R. C. and a distance.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Colaba Stakes."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arabs, the property of Officers of the Services or Members of the Clubs named. Weight for age raised 21 lbs. G. R. Previous winners once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 1st May, 1 G. M.; entrance 1st July, 3 G. M.; entrance 1st September, 6 G. M. When the race will close with a sweepstake of 2 G. M.; for each horse declared to start. Distance 6 furlongs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Bhimthury Stakes."—Rs 500 from the Fund. For all Maiden C.-B. ponies. Weight for age and inches. Distance ½ mile. Entrance 1st May, 2 G. M.; entrance 1st July, 4 G. Mc; entrance 1st Sept., 8 G. M., with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each pony declared to start.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Joonaghur Cup."—Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Joonaghur, with Rs. 300 presented by the Chief of Bantwa, and Rs. 100 by H. H. Sir Mansingji, K.C.S.I., Raj Sahib of Drangdree, and Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Horses got and foaled in the Bombay Presidency and the dominions of H. H. the Nizam, including the Berars. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., winners once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; three times, 10 lbs. 1mile. Entrance 1st May, 1 G. Mc; entrance 1st June, 2 G. Mc; entrance 1st July, 3 G. M.; entrance, August, 4 G. Mc.; entrance 1st Sept. 5 G. M.; with a sweepstakes of 1 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Second horse to take half the entrance and sweep. Third horse to, save his entry and sweep. If 8 horses in *bona fide* different interests start, the Rs. 600 added from the Fund will be given. If 4 or more in *bona fide* different interest start, Rs. 300 only will be given.

SECOND DAY.—Saturday, 21st September.

FIRST RACE.—"All Horses Handicap."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. 5 furlongs. Entrance 1st June, Rs. 30; Entrance 1st July, Rs. 1,100; Entrance 1st Aug., Rs 200. Half forfeit for not accepting. The Handicap to be published on 25th August. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Five horses in separate interest to start, or Rs. 500 only will be given. If only two horses start, Rs. 250 only will be given.

SECOND RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse" of Rs. 500, for all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. The winner of the Derby to carry a special extra penalty of 5 lbs.; Entrance 1st May, G. M.; Entrance 1st July, 4 G. M.; entrance 1st Sept., 8 G. M.; A sweepstakes of 5 G. M.; for each horse declared start. R. C. and a distance. Four horses in different interests to start, or the Purse will be withheld.

THIRD RACE.—"The Pony Derby." Rs 1,000 from the Fund; for all Maiden Ponies. Weight for age and inches, aged, 13-2, to carry 9 st. Ponies landed after 1st September 1888, allowed 5 lbs. Winners once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra. C.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Hon. Guy Dawnay, whose death by being ogred by a wild buffalo in Masailand, was reported by Reuter yesterday, was an M. P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire from 1882 to 1884. He was one of the sons—some say the Smartest son—of the seventh Viscount Downe of the deceased gentleman and his brother, Colonel the Hon. Lewis Payer Dawnay, member for the Thirsk and Malton Division of Yorkshire, Mr. Stead's "Popular Giude" sometime ago remarked that the telling that other from which was one of the periodical amusements of the gentlemen in the Press Gallery during two or three sessions of Parliament, Guy Dawnay was a noted sportsman, and it was said (by his enemies, of ccurse) that his exploits in bullock driving during Walseley's campaign in Zululand formed the chief staple of recommendation in the contest which he waged in Cleveland in 1882. Mr. Dawnay was defeated in 1885 by Mr. Henry Fell Peases, a quiet quaker free from militant instincts 'who is head of the firm in Darlington, which manufacturies the 'celebrated war serges which are advertised in our columns.

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If, as is said, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is about to try to procure a change of domicile for Arabi and his fellow-prisoners, he will have up-hill work of it, thinks home paper. Arabi, the most prominent among the Egyptian exiles, is a big, broad-shouldered man of about six feet three. He stoops considerably. His nose is large and thickish, exactly the nose of the Egyptian peasant; his eyes are good; so is his smile and his voice and manners are very agreeable—fascinating, even, when he pleases. But he does not always please. And he can, at times, be brusque and abrupt almost to rudeness. He is a first-rate talker, and a writer of pure Arabic—the only language he knows. He hates Ceylon. Why not intern him in Suez? There be would be out of harm's way. And he would be in his own land. When the secret history of the Egyptian revolt comes to be written, it will be found that Arabi was more sinned against than sinning.

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There are two brothers of the name of Wylde who are connected with the Soudan. The particular Mr. Wylde who was lately prohibited from returning to Suakim was tho same years ago, was Vice-Consul at Jeddah, and who accompanied the late English mission to Abyssinia. He is a believer in the doctrine that the merchant is the best pacificator of the Soudan. And he is now about to return to the Red Sea to work a new trading company, lately formed in London, for the purpose of developing the Soudan trade.

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There are several fairly clever and really humorous caricaturists among the lawyers of the Parnell Commission. But Mr. Lockwood appears to be their most highly gifted genius. A caricature by the Attorny-General, on Sir Charles Russell arguing with the President, would be worth having; but it it said that Sir Richard cannot draw a funny sketch half as well as he can singa comic song. A collector with the historical bump might get together all the funny sketches knocked off in pen-and-ink by theQ.C.'s in the course of this investigation, get them authenticated, by the signatures of their respective learned artists and then deposit them in the British Museum for the amusement of future generations. Mr. Lockwood's blothing-pads are said to be artistic gem.

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Sir S. Arthur Blackwood, the secretary of the Post-Office, who is announced as one of the Chairmen at some forthcoming religious lectures in Exeter-hall, is a tall, strikingly handsome man, bearing a strong resemblance to his ccusin, Lord Dufferin. He is popular in official circles. At one time a great favourite in society, where he was known as "Beauty" Blackwood, he is now welcomed upon religious platforms. He married the Dowager Duchess of Manchester. His sister, who wrote "The Changed Cross," is the wife of the Hon Charles Hobart-Hampden, the present heir-presumptive to the earldom of Buckinghamshire, and brother to the late Hobart Pasha.

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A melancholy story was told in the Bankruptcy Court the week mail left by the Official Receiver in the case of Viscount Mandeville, eldest son of the Duke of Manchester. His lerdship declares that he is not possessed of any available assets, and that his only income consists of £200 a year, which he will lose in the event of bankruptcy, and he attribntes his insolvency to betting and gambling, and to his expenditure having exceeded his income.

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Sir Henry Edwards, late M.P. for Weymouth, who has just returned home from a visit to India and Ceylon, has given the public his "impressions" in the form of a journal kept during his absence from England. Sir Henry is a dapper, well-groomed little man, very fond of travel, often to be seen driving a pair of high steppers in the park, and a great favorite with both sexes. He is an ideal host, and is especially noted for the excellent little dinners he gives in his small house at the corner of Berkeley-square, where are to be met all the best-known people in London. He is most careful in his selection of guests, and the diners at his table rarely exceed nine in number. He was the first English civilian to enter Sebastopol after the siege, and was on board the first yacht (Mr. Ashbury's Cambria) to pass through the Sue Canal.

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About the late Mr. Ryland, of Manchster, whose will has been proved at more than two and a-half millions, a pathetic story was lately told by one who knew him intimately.. Almost up to the very last (he was 88 when he died) Mr. Rylands used to drive to his office regularly every day, to conduct business, as he thought. But it was all make-belive, for the managers and clerks, knowing how the old man's mind was falling, used to pre-arrange matters for him so as to "humour" him, and give him the impression that he was still directing his vast establishments. But one day—almost his last—when alighting at his office door, he appeared to lose all memory of the familiar place. He semed as if he did not know it. "No, no," he exclaimed, "I want to go to my own place." His own place was the small office where he had begun business sixty years before. His mind suddenly wandered back to it. And his cochman drove of to the old place, at No. 11, New High-street.

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A familiar and pathetic figure at English concert-rooms is that of the blind Earl of Dysart, who goes to hear good music, whether Chappell's or Novello's, Richter or Mackenzie. or Henschel be responsible for the programme and its execution. The Earl of Dysart succeeded to the title in 1878, on the death of that remarkably eccentric old peer who lived for years in semi-retirement in a house in Norfolkstreet, Strand. The title, by the way, dates from 1648, and the holder of the same is not included among the Scotch representative peers. The present earl is about thirty years of age, is married, and has a son. The same secretary has accompanied him to concerts for a long time past. In personal appearance the Earl of Dysart is a pleasant-looking man, a trifle over the average height, with hair, beard, and whiskers of a peculiar half-red, half-tawny tinge, and an attractive smile.

***

A story is being told in the courts about those two eminent ecclesiastical lawyers, Mr. Jeune, Q.C., and Sir Walter Phillimore, Q. C. They appeared recently before the Archbishop's Court on behalf of the Bishop of Lincoln to question the jurisdiction of the Court in his case. The Archbishop in full vestments entered the court, and, raising his hands, said "Let us pray." Mr. Jeune, as became the son of a bishop, at once knelt, but Sir Walter, realising that he was there to take objection to the Court remained standing. When the Court was up Sir Walter upbraided his colleague for his illegal praying. "My dear Phillimore," replied Mr Jeune, I was praying without prejudice."

***

Miss Dallas Yorke, the future Duchess of Portland, according to a contenporary, is no great match in a social sense. Her father is a Lancashire squire, her uncle, Mr. Graham, is an art conneisseur, and possesses a splendid collection of pictures by Rossetti, Whistler, and Burne-Jones. Her mother's step-brother is Mr Henry Graham, Clerk to the Parliaments. In person however Miss Yorke is tall, with an abundance of dark hair; but the most striking point about her is a dazzling complexion of the true English lily and rose type. Altogether she is a charming girl, simple in manner, and with great sweetness of disposition.

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The Duke is the sort of man who is commonly termed "a good fellow" by his friends. He is not particularly clever, and he knows it, and wisely abstains from giving himself airs. He has been a devoted son to his step-mother, Lady Bolsover, and has always behaved generously to his other relations. His favorite amusement is horse-racing, and he has generally enjoyed good luck in his transactions on the turf. He spends most of his time at Welbeck Abbey, which is renowned for its pheasant-shooting, and for the wonderful subterranean passages, in which his uncle, the late Duke, used to bury himself from the light of day.

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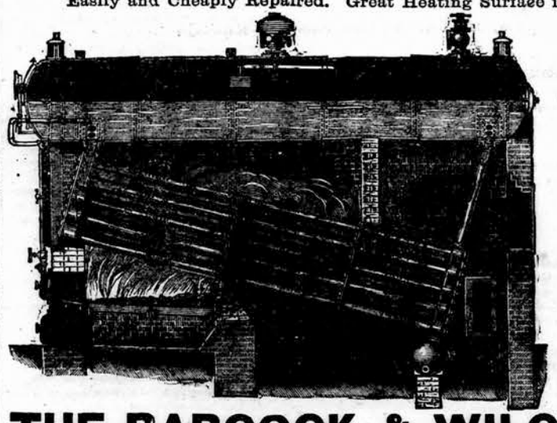
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.
PETER MÖLLER'S
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.
Is a pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
Is a very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
Is a pure, genuine and renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."
Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.
Needham's Polishing Paste
TRADE P MARK
GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

DIAMONDS.
WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of Low Exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent Assortment of the above, justly named
THE QUEEN OF GEMS.
They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable Prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a Single Stone White and Perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.
All Stones are set on the Premises by our Workmen under European Supervision, and we can furnish Estimates and Designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.
We have many Pairs of Grand Large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, &c., and can also supply a Pair of Choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.
An Inspection is invited, and we ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices before investing.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, 11, Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER BOMBAY

The LANCASTER WINDOW-BLIND CLOTH
A New Material entirely superseding the Old-fashioned Blinds.
In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.
The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS.
Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.
The LANCASTER ORIENTAL BLINDS
In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.
A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.
By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.
The LANCASTER VERANDAH BLINDS
In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.
In various shades of stripes, suitable for Sun Blinds, Awnings, Garden Tents, Conservatories, and Out-door purposes generally. Especially useful in sunny climes, as they intercept the heat of the Sun's rays without obstructing the light.
The LANCASTER ORIENTAL CURTAINS
A Charming Novelty. Handsome Patterns, & Chaste Designs in Gold.
A New Material, quite unique for the purpose. Clean—Healthy—Does not harbour Dust—Drapes well.
Made in Cream, Maroon, Blue, Grey, Buff, Green, and White, with beautiful patterns in gold—with and without borders; also in the Plain Colours with gold border. Some of the Cloths are made with the gold pattern both sides. These goods are really Novel and equal in effect to articles sold for the same purpose at twenty times the Price. 38, 45, and 54 inches wide. Any Length can be procured.
The LANCASTER LINOLEUM
THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. ALL NEW DESIGNS.
Warm to the Feet. Cheerful in Appearance. Easily Laid. Easily Cleaned.
Guaranteed equal in durability to any Linoleum in the Trade, and to have all the advantages of that sold at more than double the price. The words "LANCASTER LINOLEUM" are stamped on the back of each piece, at intervals of about two yards.
Can be obtained from Upholsterers, Drapers, and Storekeepers—Everywhere:

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d 3 6d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS KNIFE BOARDS, &c
7 & 8 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

NOTICES.
ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS | OPOPANAX
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers,
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.
"West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours.
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots. Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s. Finest quality we can produce 35s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.
Excellent quality, much approved ... 13s. 6d.
Very superior ... 21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality ... 26s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ... 10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ... 8s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty ... 4s. 6d.
FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(Registered)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, accompanied by remittance for the price nett, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON N, W.

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NOTICES.

HAMILTON

AND CO.,

BOMBAY BRANCH:

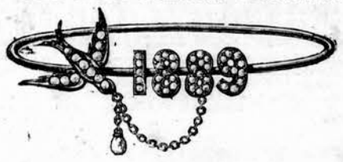
73, Esplanade Road,

(Corner of Church Gate Street).

1889

JEWELLERY.

GOLD AND PEARL BANGLE.



Rs. 58 Cash.

GOLD AND PEARL BANGLE.

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GOLD AND PEARL BROOCHES.

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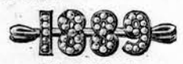
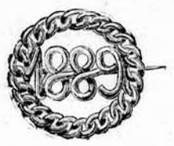


Rs. 24 Cash.

GOLD BROOCHES.

Rs. 18 Cash.

Rs. 18 Cash.



Rs. 28 Cash.

The Prices include Morocco Leather Cases.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes :—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

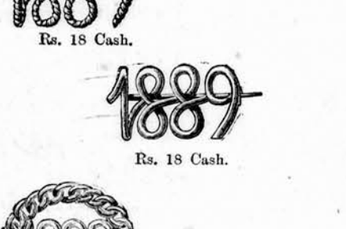
☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjaub:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee.

SAFEST DRINK



IN A HOT CLIMATE.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.

NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.

Free from fusel oil.

The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.

The only WHISKY consumed at the Glasgow Exhibition.

The most important distillery in Scotland.

Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

FACTS !!!

The following statements are certainly entitled to the most serious consideration of every thinking man and woman. The names given are those of living witnesses, The statements are facts. They can be easily verified. Let the public make the investigation. Every one will find, not only that these testimonials are genuine, but that ST. JACOBS OIL relieves and cures rheumatism, just as surely as the sun shines in the heavens. It acts like magic. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure.

After the most thorough practical tests on invalids in hospitals and elsewhere, it received six gold medals at recent International expositions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who have been lame and crippled with pain for over twenty years. It is an external remedy. It goes right to the spot.

From Mr. C. H. PALMER, Secretary of the Conservative Defense Association and Overseer of the District of Islington, London:

"I was a great sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism. Tried various remedies without obtaining relief. Then procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which completely removed every trace of pain. I recommend it as a most valuable discovery." C. H. Palmer

From Mr. GEORGE BELLHOUSE, Chief Engineer of the Birmingham, England, Fire Brigade:

"The members of our Fire Brigade received great benefit from the use of St. Jacobs Oil in cases of severe pain in the back and limbs, as also of toothache, faceache and tender feet. A few applications only were necessary to effect entire cures." George Bellhouse

From WILLIAM BEACH, of Australia, Champion Oarsman of the World:

"I have found St. Jacobs Oil of greatest service in training. For stiffness, cramps, muscular pains and soreness, it is invaluable. I always keep a bottle of it with me. It cures rheumatism." William Beach

From Mr. W. MITCHELL, The Vale, Kerby Bedow, Frouse, W. Norwich, England:

"St. Jacobs Oil has wrought wonderful cures among my men, who suffered from rheumatism and neuralgia. One man, who was hardly able to move in bed from a lame back, was instantaneously relieved and cured in a single night. My wife also had rheumatic pains removed by it." W. Mitchell

From The Honorable BILLA FLINT, Life Senator Canadian Parliament:

"St. Jacobs Oil acts like a charm. It removes all pain. I have used it." Billa Flint

From WM. BUCHANAN, Liverpool, 24 Years Engineer Cunard S. S. Co.:

"I suffered agony from neuralgia and rheumatism in the head. Six doctors gave me up. My house was pointed out as that of a dying man. St. Jacobs Oil cured me. It saved my life." William Buchanan

From Dr. R. BUTLER, Master of Arts, Cambridge University, England:

"I used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism. Its effect was wonderful." R. Butler

From Messrs. HOARE & SONS, The Well-known Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailors, 252 and 253, High Holborn, London:

"Among our employes and friends, St. Jacobs Oil has accomplished remarkable cures. Cases of rheumatism, stiff neck and sore throat were speedily cured by only a few applications. Its power to cure pain is certainly astonishing." Hoare & Sons

From Mr. WILLIAM PAGAN, Member Liverpool Harriers:

"I believe St. Jacobs Oil to be the best thing ever used for curing and preventing swellings and soreness of the cords and muscles after severe exercise. Having used the Oil myself, and knowing other members of this club who use no other remedy after their exercises and races, I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all athletes." William Pagan

From A. E. PAINTER, London, Member, Athletic Club and Ranelagh Harriers:

"I used St. Jacobs Oil for sprains and bruises with marvelous results. I shall recommend it whenever opportunity occurs." A. E. Painter

From Mr. E. J. WADE, London Athletic Club, London

"My sprained leg was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Athletes should never be without it." E. J. Wade

From Professor T. WARAKER, LL.D., Intercollegiate Law Lecturer, Cambridge University, England:

"In my own house and among my friends great success has attended the employment of St. Jacobs Oil in cases of rheumatism and neuralgia." T. Waraker.

From Dr. RICHARD OBERLAENDER, Leipzig, Germany, Sec'y Ethnological Museum; F.S.U.G.A., M.G.S.:

"I will never be without St. Jacobs Oil. It entirely cured me of neuralgia. It is unequaled as a pain-cure." R. Oberländer

From Mr. W. F. JEFFERIES, Ranelagh Harriers, London,

"I find St. Jacobs Oil the best remedy I have ever used for sprains, stiffness and bruises. It quickly removes pains and swellings, and if rubbed into the muscles it will be found of great benefit to all athletes. I may also add that several friends of mine have found the Oil a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia." W. F. Jefferies

From DAVID SCOTT, of the Champion Australian Cricket Team:

"The effects of St. Jacobs Oil are magical. I used it for a terribly bruised leg. The relief was surprising." David Scott

From EDWARD HANLAN, Ex-Champion Oarsman of the World:

"For muscular pains in the limbs, I have found St. Jacobs Oil a reliable remedy. Its results are the most beneficial, and I have pleasure in recommending it from personal experience." Edward Hanlan

From Mr. GEORGE PHILLIPS, Sec'y Leinster Cycling Club, Dublin, Ireland:

"I have found St. Jacobs Oil an invaluable remedy for strains and bruises, and so have several members of our club." Geo. Phillips

From General RUFUS INGALLS, Quartermaster-General United States Army:

"St. Jacobs Oil is the best pain-cure we ever used. It conquers pain." R. Ingalls

From Mr. WILLIAM HOWES, Civil Engineer, No. 68 Red Lion Street, High Holborn, London:

"For over twenty years I was constantly and severely afflicted with rheumatism. At times my hands were twice their natural size. My joints became so stiff and painful that I could not walk. I derived no benefit from physicians and various remedies. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil removed the pain which I had not been free from for twenty years. Its effects were magical. It produced a complete cure. It is a wonderful remedy." William Howes

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—St. Jacobs Oil is sold by medicine dealers throughout the world. Full directions for use in eleven languages, with every bottle. None genuine unless it bears on its wrapper and label the signature of the Sole Proprietors, THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, as here shown. The Charles A Vogeler Co

Great Britain Branch: 45, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows :—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
„ CUT HUNTING „ „	30
(Guarantee One Year.)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	20
„ HUNTING „ „ „	21
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40
(Guarantee Three Years.)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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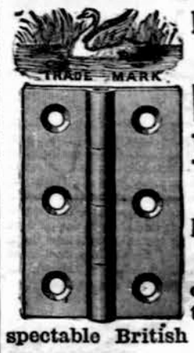

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